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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

ORANGEMEN.

Celebrations To-day.

PREPARATIONS TO PREVENT RIOT.

Police Reserves Ordered Out.

MILITARY TO BE IN READINESS.

Expected Burglars' Raid

CELEBRATION IN NEW JERSEY.

Proclamation by Governor Randall.

NEW YORK, July 11, 1871.

THE ORANGEMEN AND THE CATHOLICS.

There is much feeling and considerable surprise manifested in the city this morning at the order of Superintendent Kelso forbidding the parade of the Orangemen to-morrow. Orangemen are of course bitter and sullen, and their enemies feel themselves already masters of the situation. Great excitement prevailed in the city all day yesterday at the movement of Roman Catholic societies. The intentions of the Orangemen and the preparations of the police and the military were the subject of great interest. The Mayor, Superintendent Kelso, Major General Shaler and others in authority were in consultation during the day, and the final result of their deliberations is embodied in an order issued by Superintendent Kelso late last evening. It appears that the Mayor on the 6th inst. wrote a communication to John J. Bond, Grand Master of the Orange Order, embodying the same sentiments expressed in Superintendent Kelso's order, and suggesting the propriety of dispensing with the intended parade and picnic. But as no reply was received to the letter, and the indications of a riot in the case of the Orange demonstration grew more and more threatening, the Mayor finally determined to prohibit the parade. The few outside of the police force to whom this order and the military bodies became known last night, were almost unanimous in denouncing it as a cowardly surrender, and it was confidentially anticipated that public opinion would strongly disapprove of this concession to the lawless threats of men who are condemned alike by their religious teachers and by their intelligent political leaders. The excitement in Jersey city in regard to the Orange parade and riot which is expected to follow in its train is intense.

There is no doubt the Orangemen of Jersey City are determined to parade at all hazards, and the greatest alarm exists in consequence among the citizens, who are apprehensive for the safety of their persons and property. The Hibernians make no secret of their determination to attack the Orangemen in case the latter should parade. Their preparations for the expected fray are said to be very complete. The "Shamrock," a society composed of about 400 Irishmen, met at Franklin Hall, Warren street, last evening. Before and subsequent to the meeting excited groups assembled around the hall discussing the situation, and indulging in threats against Orangemen. The 14th Guards organization, numbering over 200 men, received orders to assemble at their hall, on Pavonia avenue to-night, and remain under arms until the following morning. The United Irishmen also stated that they determined to turn out and make common cause with the Hibernians. They number some thousands, and some of their meetings wild statements were made to the effect that thousands of Orangemen were coming from Canada to participate in the parade, which added not a little to the excitement and hate of the Hibernians.

Judge Hilton, representing the Park Commissioners, issued an order yesterday forenoon, directed to the foremen of all gangs of laborers employed by the Commissioners, instructing them not to excuse any workman from labor to-morrow unless reasonable excuse could be shown, and any workmen absent to-morrow will be immediately dismissed unless he presents an excuse satisfactory to the Park Commissioners. It appears that John J. Bond, Grand Master of the Orangemen of America, has all along been opposed to the parade, but that the various Orange lodges opposed his action. He said yesterday: "I am strongly opposed to a public demonstration. I think it bad policy for Orangemen to turn out on the 12th. I know, because I have been well informed, that they are between six and seven thousand Catholics under arms and that there will oppose the display. I know this, however, that the Orangemen are prepared, and that if they are attacked they will stand their ground and will not show the white feather. The Orangemen did not intend to hold any picnic, but they intended to parade, after which they were to retire to their various lodges of which there are seventeen in the city, and then disperse."

Notwithstanding the order of Superintendent Kelso, it is apprehended that trouble will occur to-night or to morrow and precautionary measures are being taken to quell any disturbance that may arise.

The Orangemen of Jersey City are fully resolved to parade to-morrow. They have organized and prepared for this turn out, and will do all they can to preserve peace and order. The Hibernians are also firmly determined to oppose them. A number of lodges of Orangemen who were to have paraded in New York, intend to join the Jersey City procession. The Police Commissioners have taken the necessary steps to prevent a riot, and all the militia have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to preserve order. In view of this state of affairs, Governor Randolph has issued the following proclamation:

TRENTON, N. J., July 11, 1871.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY—*Proclamation by Theodore F. Randolph, Governor of New Jersey.*—The constitution of the State of New Jersey enumerates among other rights and privileges that the people have the right freely to assemble together. It also proclaims no person can be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious privileges. It also makes the Governor of the State commander in chief of the militia and naval forces of the State, and under his oath of office makes it his duty to promote peace and prosperity and maintain the rights of the State. Now, it having come to my knowledge that a body of inhabitants of this State, in conformity to custom among them and in consonance with a custom of other bodies and societies of inhabitants of this State, propose to celebrate what to them is deemed an anniversary day, and it having come to my knowledge that an interference with this contemplated celebration may possibly take by reason of which a disturbance of peace of this State would probably e

Now, therefore, I Theodore F. Randolph, Governor of the State of New Jersey, do hereby proclaim that both the letter and the spirit of the Constitution of our State of New Jersey, as well as the long established customs of our people, do permit and protect all peaceful gatherings of inhabitants of this State, irrespective of religion or political creeds, and make it the lawful right for any body of peaceful citizens to assemble together, and that right cannot be abridged or interfered with by any unauthorized body of men of any nationality, place or religion, whatever real or supposed provocation may seem to be, and I do therefore enjoin upon all good, law abiding and peaceful citizens of this our State of New Jersey to assist in every way in preserving peace, good order and dignity, the same not only by abstinence from provocation, but by acts of toleration, forbearance and free manliness, and I do hereby warn all persons from other States who seek by acts of provocation to interfere with the peaceful assembling of the inhabitants of this State, that such offence against peace and good order of the Commonwealth will be vigorously punished by our authorities; and I do further enjoin and command all legally constituted authorities of this State to fully protect all peaceful assemblages of our inhabitants, using every means at their command to enforce this proclamation, assuring all such properly constituted authorities that in the event of the insufficiency of the ordinary local power, then the entire power of the State will, if necessary, be called into exercise to compel at any cost respect for and obedience to our laws; and I do further enjoin upon the members of the society especially proposing to assemble to-morrow to exercise the utmost patience, care and discretion in pursuance of their rights, bearing in mind that by a large portion of our fellow-citizens the peculiar occasion of their gathering is deemed an unnecessary revival of ancient political feuds, of no general interest to the great body of our American citizens, and that though they are sustained in their right peacefully to assemble together, they are by no means sustained, as I firmly believe, by any large number of sincerely patriotic and Christian people in the expediency of the exercise of that right.

POLICE PREPARATIONS FOR THE RIOT.

The police are still confident that the Orange parade will take place to-morrow, and the entire force of reserves will assemble at the Central Office at 6 A. M., and will, upon the first notice of an outbreak, be transferred by stages to the scene of the disturbance. The Ordinance and Sanitary police and the detective force will all be used as reserves. The available force will not exceed one thousand men. Every man will carry a revolver, and a supply of other arms was received at headquarters to-day. Captain Wilson's mounted police, numbering over one hundred men, will be on duty for any emergency, with revolvers and sabres. The whole surgical force of she Police Department is ordered on duty at 6 A. M. to-morrow. It is understood in police circles that the burglars and highwaymen of the city have formed a combination to make a simultaneous raid on the jewelry and the chief dry goods stores during the concentration of the police at this place of riot.

Information has been received that a large number of thieves were leaving other cities in anticipation of the riot which is expected to take place. Mayor Hill and Superintendent Kelso, have been in communication with General Shaler, with respect to the necessity for a military force to aid the police, and shortly after noon to-day General Shaler issued orders to a number of regiments ordering them to rendezvous to-morrow at their respective armories for the preservation of the public peace. General Shaler, when visited this afternoon, declined to say how many troops would be under arms, but said that he had been careful to call out a number sufficient to meet any emergency. Col. Smith of the seventh regiment, has ordered his regiment to assemble at their armory in fatigue dress to-morrow at 7 A.M. Gen Dakin of the Fifth brigade has ordered the Thirteenth regiment to assemble in their headquarters in Brooklyn fully uniformed, armed and equipped for active duty in aid of the civil authorities.

COMDEMNATORY RESOLUTIONS.

A committee was appointed at a meeting of the Produce Exchange this afternoon to draft resolutions condemnatory of the action of Superintendent Kelso, to be submitted to an indignation meeting to be held to-morrow.

THE LATEST.

NEW YORK, July 11.—All the infantry regiments of the first division S. N. G. first and third regiments of cavalry squadron, Washington Greys and the first regiment of artillery have been ordered to meet at their armories to-morrow at 7 o'clock. Each hundred men of the Fifth Regiment are on duty to-night in the armory on Hester street, near Mott, three streets from Hibernia Hall. The entire police force will be on duty throughout the day at the headquarters of the First Division. Major General Shaler, commanding, will be at police headquarters, in telegraphic communication with all sections of the city and armories. Troops have been detailed to guard the wires. Heavy reserves of police will be rapidly moved to any parts of the city. The feeling against the authorities for issuing an order for bidding the Orange procession is intense.

At a late hour to-night Orangemen and members of the American Protestant Association, although intensely indignant, resolved to obey police orders and postpone their parade until a more auspicious time.

The Hibernians throughout the city are naturally jubilant over the success of their efforts, but were without exception peaceable and sober.

At midnight there had not been a fight of any kind in the city. The detective force and all the inspectors of police will be on duty to-morrow. Mayor Hill and General Shaler were frequent visitors at police headquarters to-day. Detachments were all at the armories.

The Hibernians will be around the city during the day to prevent an Orange display, but any attempt to disturb the peace will be promptly and firmly stopped.

ARKANSAS.

Political.

LITTLE ROCK, July 11.—The Democratic State Central Congressional District Committee adjourned to-day. Resolutions were adopted as follows: Opposing the calling of a State Convention till the National Democratic Committee should call for the National Convention; disclaiming the right to make a platform, but recommending to the people the earnest consideration of the address of the Democratic members of Congress on the platforms of the Democracy of Ohio and Pennsylvania as embodying the living issues upon which the national campaign should be made; opposing all the secret political organizations as being destructive to the best interests of society, and commending to the people protective rights to all citizens, irrespective of race, color or previous condition, but while doing this, shall earnestly demand its own rights by all legitimate means, calling on the people of the State to give a cordial support to all Democratic papers, and endorsing the course of Hon J. M. Hanks as a member of Congress.

MURDER.

On the 28th ult, near Van Buren, a man named Scott was shot and killed by a named Brown. Scott had been married about fifteen minutes. An old grudge caused the shooting.

LOUISVILLE.

Run Over and Killed.

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—To-day Michael Irwin, in driving a dray load of corn across a gutter, was jolted off in front of the wheel, which passed over his neck, breaking it and killing him instantly.

A COLORED PROFESSOR.

Lawrence Miner, a respectable colored man of this city, long time a porter on the Cincinnati mail line of steamers, has been appointed one of the professors of Alcorn University, Mississippi, of which Senator Revels is President.

HELD TO BAIL.

Cyrus Bell, a negro boy, to-day was held in five hundred dollars bail to await trial for stabbing Rolla Garrett, another negro boy, who has died of his wounds since the affray, which occurred about two weeks ago.

CONVICTED.

James Oakly was yesterday convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary, for killing Ed. Parker some months since.

NEWARK, N. J.

The Orangemen.

NEWARK, July 11.—Rumors are being current that the Orangemen intend to extend their pic-nic to Newark. The authorities are making arrangements to preserve peace at all hazards, and protect the rights of all citizens. General Plum has promptly notified the military under his command to be in readiness. Governor Randolph's proclamation has been received here.

—A colored jury has been summoned and will be empannelled at eight o'clock, this morning at Cambridge, Guernsey co., O., to try the case of Robert Wright, colored, for shooting with intent to kill. This is the second occasion where a colored jury has been empannelled in the United States.

NEW YORK.

Pleasonton Not Resigned—The Grocers' Board of Trade—School Ship Sailed—The Drug Licensing Board—The Laflin Case—Struggling for Colonists—Steamships Arrived.

NEW YORK, July 11, 1871.

PLEASONTON NOT RESIGNED.

A Washington special says: The reports of the past few days that Pleasonton has resigned, and that his resignation has been accepted, is authoritatively denied. It is, at the same time, asserted that Secretary Boutwell, before leaving for home, gave some instructions to Deputy Commissioner Douglass which indicated that he expected that gentleman to be acting Commissioner before his return. There is much speculation as to the course of Pleasonton, in case he should not be sustained by the President and Attorney General, some asserting that he will immediately resign, and others that he will retain his position and square his conduct to the Secretary's orders.

THE LAFLIN CASE.

The news of the acquittal of the Hon A. H. Laflin from the charge of perjury, before the Circuit Court, at Herkimer, was received at the Custom House, and elsewhere in the circles where the naval officer was known, with every demonstration of delight. It was evident from the first that the charge was groundless, and was instigated purely from political motives, and his acquittal is regarded as a triumphant vindication of the honesty of his private as well as his official career. Mr. Laflin will be in the city during the day, when he will receive the congratulations of his friends.

CAUGHT AT LAST.

Last evening, Captain Cameron, of the Eighteenth precinct, learning that John Scannell, who, on the night of the 19th of September last, shot Thomas Donohue, supposing him to be the man who assassinated his brother Florence, was at Bull's Head Hotel, went there and captured him without difficulty. It transpired subsequently that Scannell had visited Judge Morrow in the morning, and gave bonds in the sum of $20,000 to appear for trial. On learning this, Superintendent Kelso ordered him released.

GROCERS' BOARD OF TRADE.

The Grocers' Board of Trade, designed to include in its membership brokers, dealers and importers of all kinds of groceries, met to-day and received the report of the committee appointed to draw up a Constitution and By-laws. After a full discussion the meeting adjourned for a week, in order that the report may be printed and circulated among members.

CAVED IN.

An embankment, on which laborers were at work yesterday, corner of Sixty-sixth street and Third avenue, caved in, burying several of the workmen. John Hagerty, aged fifty years, died soon after he was taken out. The others escaped with slight injuries, except Jason L. Hazard, who was removed to the Bellevue Hospital.

STRUGGLING FOR COLONISTS.

A London dispatch says: There is a struggle among the Americans in Paris to secure possession of the Communist prisoners as colonists. Some want them for Colorado and others for Lower California and Arizona. The Government is puzzled to decide.

OUR NAVY.

The school ship Mercury, which has just left this port on a cruise to the Bermuda Islands, has a crew of two hundred and eighty boys between ten and seventeen years of age, who are to receive lessons in practical navigation.

DRUGGISTS EXAMINED.

The Drug Licensing Board held its first meeting to-day. A large number of applicants were rigidly examined in chemistry, poisons, their antidotes, &c.

A MISTAKE.

A Worcester, Massachusetts, dispatch says the report that Secretary Boutwell is in that city is a mistake.

ARRIVED.

The steamships City of London, from Liverpool, and Sadowa, from Glasgow, have arrived.

HEAT.

The extreme heat yesterday was attended with a number of casualties.

CHICAGO.

Rock Island Stock.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The *Tribune* of this morning says that all sorts of rumors are circulated in regard to the Rock Island Railroad Company. The Associated Press dispatches of Saturday evening, from New York, contained rumors of an increased issue of stock, and also of a consolidation with the Southwestern Railroad Company. Yesterday dispatches were received here from brokers in New York, saying that notice had been given on the Kentucky Exchange by the Rock Island Company of a proposed increase of two millions of stock. Later dispatches of the Associated Press failed to confirm any such report, and even if they did it would be apparent to those conversant with the constitution and laws of Illinois that such reports on even such action, admitting the possibility of its having been taken are humbugs, gotten up in Wall street to affect the price of Rock Island stock. It is the opinion of some of the best legal talent in this city that, under the Constitution of this State, no railroad corporation of this State can consolidate with any other corporation, nor increase its own stock, until the Legislature shall pass some general law authorizing such acts and prescribing the method of procedure. All increase of stock and all consolidations are positively prohibited by the Constitution except under these conditions. And as there is no such law, either in existence or proposed, authorizing consolidations or increased issues of stock, it is apparent that any such increase of stock, or any such consolidation with any other corporation, as is rumored about the Rock Island, would be fictitious. And the constitution provides that all stock dividends and any other fictitious increase of stock shall be void. The Chicago and Southwestern road is the one, rumor says, to be consolidated with the Rock Island, and extends from Washington, Iowa, two hundred and fifty-seven miles West of Chicago to Leavenworth, Kansas, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles. This road will make a direct line of five hundred and seven miles from Chicago to Leavenworth. The distance is about the same also by the new line to both Kansas City and St. Joe. This company now have about two hundred miles of their road done and in operation. The gap of about fifty miles in Davie Grundy and Sullivan counties in Missouri will be finished in August, and in view of the fact that this company will be a shorter line than any present one from Chicago to the three most important cities on the Missouri river, there is a reason to believe that it will be one of the most important and profitable roads in the West. As shown above, the constitution of this State prohibits the consolidation, but this road is in fact a continuation of the Rock Island Company's system of roads. The Rock Island Company have guaranteed five million dollars in the South-western Company's bonds, and the latter road is entirely under the control of the Rock Island Company, and will probably be leased to it at a rate which will make it the most important feeder the Rock Island Company has. The real secret of all these rumors probably is, that Mr. Tracy and his friends are covering the shorts they put out a day or two before the Woodward failure, knowing as they did then, that they could cause an explosion and depress the stock temporarily below its real value by allowing the rumors to go uncontradicted, and by countenancing a false view of the real value of the Southwestern Railroad, as a branch of the Rock Island system.

KILLING INDIANS.

A letter from Camp McDowell to the Tucson *Citizen*, dated June 12th, says that Lieutenant Charles Morton, with twenty-nine men of the Third Cavalry, and a party of sixteen citizens from Prescott and the vicinity, had arrived at that fort on the 12th, after a most successful scout, having killed fifty-six Indians and recaptured one hundred and fifty head of beef, stolen from Bowen's Ranche on the 3d inst.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

The Civil Service.

FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

The Five-Twenty Loan of 1862.

ACCOUNTS CORRECT.

New Telegraph Rates.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Ku Klux Committee.

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1871.

TO BE RE ADVERTISED.

The Postmaster General has determined to re-advertise the routes awarded to accepted bidders who have failed to comply with their contracts.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The Civil Service Commission to-day heard E. B. Elliott in explanation of the system of examination now pursued in the Treasury Department, and discussed the question as to the distribution of labor in the investigations to be conducted during the recess of the Commission, which will be taken from to-day until the 17th of October next.

THE WEATHER.

The barmometer has fallen very generally since Monday evening from the Rocky Mountains eastward to the Atlantic, excepting in the extreme Eastern States, where it rose during the night, but is now falling. The temperature has been generally lower than on Monday in the Atlantic and Gulf States, but has risen north and west of Indiana. Southwesterly winds very generally prevailed to-day, but variable winds are reported from the Lakes. Local storms have prevailed at very many points on the Mississippi and Ohio valleys and in the middle and western States, and are now reported in Louisiana and Florida.

Probabilities—The barometer will probably continue low on Wednesday east of the Mississippi river, with southerly winds and threatening weather in the gulf States, and numerous local streams from Arkansas to New York and eastward to the Atlantic coast. Southerly winds are probable for the upper lakes.

KU KLUX COMMITTEE.

Hon P. M. Dox, member of Congress from Alabama, testified before the Ku Klux Committee to-day that Rev. Mr. Laken, heretofore examined, did not possess a good character in Huntsville, and that Laken, notwithstanding his pretended love for the colored people, had a difficulty with a colored preacher, whose church he endeavored to break up. There were no Ku Klux in Dox's section, which was as quiet as any other part of the country. The people are obedient to the laws, and peace and prosperity prevailed. He was examined to-day relative to the intimidation on the part of white men and black women, and said communion abhorred and would not tolerate any person known to be guilty of such practices. He would be scouted and condemned in respectable society. The witness was examined for more than four hours.

TELEGRAPH RATES.

The Postmaster General has, in accordance with the telegraph act, fixed the rates of telegraphic communication between several of the departments of the Government and their officers and agents, which have priority over all other business. These new rates are exclusively confined to public business. One cent per word is named for each circuit of 250 miles or less. All words of a communication transmitted are to be counted, excluding the date and place at which such communication is filed. The rates for signal service messages and reports is two cents per word for each circuit of 250 miles distance irrespective of the length of the same. The rates took effect July 1st.

OVER STAMPED.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day received from the West an assignment of a patent suit here for record, on which were Internal Revenue stamps to the amount of one hundred and sixty-nine dollars, just one hundred and ninety-five cents in excess of the amount required by law. The owner doubtless supposed the assignment required a stamp of five cents for every hundred dollars. The amount received for the sale of the patent as stamps were all carefully cancelled.

THE INDIANS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received a telegram from the Indian agent at Fort Laramie, stating that he had just issued rations to Red Cloud's tribe of Sioux Indians on the north side of the north Platte River, and that they seemed to be satisfied, and that if no mistakes are made, there will be permanent peace withthem.

POSTAL CAR SERVICE.

The Postmaster General to-day ordered postal car service between Washington City and Chattanooga, via Lynchburg and Bristol, Tennessee. The service is to be double daily, and will be extended to New Orleans as soon as the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad resumes running.

FINANCIAL.

A proposition for the absorption of five millions of the five twenty loan of 1862 has come from a prominent banking house and will, it is thought, be soon consummated. An equal amount of the new loan is substituted.

FOUND CORRECT.

The accounts of the Bank Note Printing Companies of New York, engaged in printing the national currency bonds, have been examined and found to be entirely correct and to agree with those at the department.

PERSONAL.

Senator Spencer, of Alabama, is here looking after the interests of his political friends of that State.

Ex-High Joint Commissioner Williams will leave Washington in a few days for Oregon.

RAIN STORM.

A heavy rain storm this afternoon interrupted communication for several hours between this city and Philadelphia, the wires being damaged at Gunpowder Bridge, beyond Baltimore.

COLORED VISITORS.

Over one thousand colored persons, members of benevolent associations in Richmond, accompanied by bands of music, paid a visit to this city to-day.

CONCORD.

The Washington Monument.

CONCORD, N. H., July 11.—In the House to-day the proposition for State aid for the completion of the Washington Monument was referred to the next Legislature.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

The Committee on National Affairs recommended the appointment of a committee consisting of the Governor and four others to participate in making arrangements for the Centennial Celebration of our National Independence.

PHILADELPHIA.

Commencing Suits.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—City Solicitor Worrel, under instructions from the Councils, is about to enter suits against clerks in the TAX Receiver's office, who are behind-hand in their accounts. The deficits are said to amount to over a hundred thousand dollars. Most of this is owing by clerks under the former administration of the Collector's office.

FOREIGN.

Triumphal Entry.

ANOTHER FIELD MARSHAL.

Cross of the Legion of Honor.

COLLISION AT SEA.

The Spanish Cortes.

ENGLAND.

COLLISION.

LONDON, July 11th.—The ship Madagascar, from London, bound to Quebec, was in collision a day or two since with the steamer Widgon, in a heavy fog in the British Channel, off Eddystone Light. Both vessels sustained such injuries that they sunk in a short time. The crews took to the boats, and the sea being smooth, they reached the land in safety.

HOPS.

LONDON, July 11.—Accounts from the British hop crop are unfavorable and indicate that there will be but a small yield

HONOR.

The Cross of the Legion of Honor has been bestowed upon Mr. Lindsay.

NOTE—Supposed to be W. S. Lindsay, the wealthy ship owner of London.

GONE TO KISSINGEN.

LONDON, July 11.—The Prince and Princess of Wales have gone to Kissingen.

SPAIN.

THE CORTES.

MADRID, July 11.—The attendance of members of the Chamber of Deputies in the Cortes is decreasing in such a ratio that apprehensions are felt as to the retention of a quorum in a few days longer Senor Sagasto assumed charge *ad interim* of the Ministry of Finance in the place of Moret, who has finally left the Cabinet.

STORMY SESSION.

MADRID, July 11.—The Cortes last night had a stormy session, which lasted until half past two in the morning. A motion was adopted to give the government full support in its measures for the suppression of the insurrection in Cuba The Opposition abstained from voting.

GERMANY.

TRIUMPHAL ENTRY.

BERLIN, July 11.—The Saxon troops which served in the late war, made their triumphal entry into Berlin to-day.

ANOTHER FIELD MARSHAL.

It was announced that the Emperor William had made the Crown Prince of Saxony a Field Marshal of the Empire.

CUBA.

DEAD.

HAVANA, July 11.—General Ceballino is dead.

VALMASEDA.

Valmaseda has left Sancto Espiritus and gone to Gucaro by sea.

FRANCE.

THE POPE.

PARIS, July 11.—The *Liberte* believes that the letter to the Pope, purporting to have been written by Thiers, is apocryphal.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 11.—Consols 93¾; money 93¾@93⅝; 5-20's '62, 92¾; do '65, 91¾; do '67, 90⅝; 10-40's 90¾.

FRANKFORT, July 11.—5-20's of '62, 96⅝@96¾.

PARIS, July 11.—Rentes 55f 90c.

LIVERPOOL, July 11.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 12@12¼d.; sales 10,000 bales. Corn No. 1 mixed 33s. Receipts of wheat for 3 days 29,000 bushels.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, O., July 11.—River stationary; five feet eight inches. Arrived—Charmer and Palestine, from Evansville. Departed—Dove No. 2, for Kentucky River. Cloudy and showery.

LOUISVILLE, July 11.—Scant 18 inches in chute and 44 inches in canal. Weather more pleasant; shower this afternoon; cloudy, with signs of rain, to-night. No business. Arrived—Prima and barges, New Orleans; Eddyville leaves for Cairo. The Cincinnati mail line steamer United States is hard aground at Grassy Flats. The G. W. Walf came in with pig iron from Ironton and returned.

CAIRO, July 11.—Ada Heilman, Louisville packet, at 3 A. M.; Tobie Hoag, Nashville to Cairo, at 4; Colorado, Vicksburg to St. Louis, at 8; Mary Alice, St. Louis to New Orleans, at 2 P. M.; James Howard, Cairo to New Orleans, at 3; Quickstep, Evansville packet, at 7. The river fell two inches. Heavy shower this afternoon. Weather cloudy, mercury 80.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Arrived—Ida, Missouri River; Hurtsville, Peoria; Florence, Arkansas River; Allontee and barges and C. B. Church, New Orleans; S. S. Murrell and Rob Roy, Keokuk; Capital City and Grand Tower, Memphis; Utah and barges, Peoria. Departed—Hurtsville, Peorin; City of Cairo, Vicksburg; John Ryle, New Orleans; Lake Superior, St. Paul; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Alice, Kansas City; Ida, Augusta. River falling. Weather cloudy and cooler.

EVANSVILLE, July 11.—Weather cloudy and pleasant, with good rain since noon. River fell four inches. Port list, down—Belle Rowland, 10 P. M.; Mary Amcut, 4; Rose Hite, 6; Arkansas Belle, 6. Up—Fayette, 8 A. M.; Arkansas Belle, 11; Belle Vernon, 6; Minola, 7. Business fair.

MEMPHIS, July 11.—Weather rainy, mercury 93. River declining. Departed—City of Vicksburg, Shanon and Richmond, New Orleans; Oceanus, Red River; Columbia, Arkansas River.

NASHVILLE, July 11.—River falling; twenty six inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and hot. Arrived—Ella Hughes, from Cairo.

VICKSBURG, July 11.—Down—W. S. Pike, 6 P. M. Up—R. J. Lockwood, 4 A. M. Warm and clear. River falling.

NEW ORLEANS, July 11.—Arrived—Commonwealth, St. Louis. Departed—City of Quincy, St. Louis.

CINCINNATI.

Railroad Lease.

CINCINNATI, July 11.—The Pennsylvania Central Railroad has leased the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad, including the Madison branch, paying six per cent. interest on the capital stock.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Miss Irene Fitzgerald, at Coleraine, was dangerously wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of George Howard, on Sunday morning, while the two were playfully contending for the control of the pistol.

THE ORANGE CELEBRATION.

There was a decided sensation here today with reference to the news from New York touching the proposed Orange celebration. The feeling that the procession should be allowed and protected finds frequent and decided expression.

CHURCH GUILD.

At a large meeting of the Church Guild to-night, the action of the Executive Committee sustaining Bishop McIlvaine in the recent difference with Rev. Kellogg, with reference to singing the Gloria, was approved.

THUNDER STORM.

A terrible thunder storm visited Brown county, Ohio, yesterday.

—At a meeting of the Trustees of the Amherst College yesterday morning, an unconditional donation of fifty thousand dollars to the College by Samuel Williston was announced, and Henry Ward Beecher was deputed in the name of the Trustees to present Williston with the thanks of the corporation, which he did by an autograph letter.

—At Brunswick, Maine, ex-Governor Chamberlain was unanimously elected President of Bowdoin College, yesterday, vice Rev. Dr. Harris resigned.

—The Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad has been leased to the Pennsylvania Central Company for ninety nine years.

ST. LOUIS.

Fatal Fall.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—An intoxicated man named Patrick Quinn, fell from the third story window of his boarding house early this morning and broke his back and several ribs, and cannot recover.

SUICIDE.

John Schubert, a butcher, cut his throat from ear to ear, severing the head from the shoulders, this morning. He was possessed with the idea that he had committed a horrible crime, and that the police and militia were about to arrest and hang him, and was doubtless insane.

SUSPECTED MURDER.

The dead body of Philip Bernard was found in a corn field nine miles from the city yesterday. His skull was fractured and there were other evidences of foul treatment, leading to the suspicion that murder had been committed.

HEAVY SUIT.

John S. Wolf brought suit in the United States Circuit Court against the St. Louis and Keokuk Railroad, claiming damages of half a million dollars for the non-fulfillment of a contract.

DROWNED.

On Saturday last two young men, Alonzo Phillips and Norris Henderson, were drowned while bathing in a shoal of a creek near Summer's mill, Clinton county, Illinois.

WILMINGTON.

Fearful Butchery.

WILMINGTON, July 11.—A fearful butchery was perpetrated in Robinson county yesterday afternoon, by Henry Berry Lowry and a band of negroes. The Sheriff's posse having in charge Lowry's wife and several other prisoners who had been aiding and abetting negroes, were ambuscaded near Bunstone, on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. The following of the Sheriff's posse were killed and wounded: Killed—Hector McMillan, Archibald Brown and Hector McNeil. Wounded—D. McCormick, B. Barnes and James Lowry, the latter a colored man and cousin of Lowry, but co-operating with the Sheriff's posse. The fight resolved itself into a regular battle, which lasted for some time. The Sheriff's posse followed the negroes into the recesses of a swamp. It is not certain if any outlaws are killed. The whole county of Robinson is aroused, and it is believed that a campaign will now be inaugurated that will result in the extermination of the band. A committee of citizens of Robinson county came to this city to-day to secure arms and ammunition.

IOWA

Methodist State Convention.

IOWA CITY, July 11.—The Methodist Episcopal State Convention, met to-day with six hundred delegates present. Hon. Wm. Wells, of Duquesne, is President. Senator Wright addresses the Convention to-night. The object of the meeting is to further the educational interests of the denomination.

CRAZY.

At Madison, Wis., Stephen Tobin, an Irishman, lately placed in the Insane Asylum, in a fit of frenzy, jumped from the fourth story of that Institution yesterday, breaking both legs and one arm. He can hardly recover.

CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Lightning struck the gas pipes in a Church here, and exploded the street mains all over the city.

A Romantic Wedding in a Lake Erie Light-house.

[From the Toledo Blade, July 7.]

Some two years ago, it will be remembered, the father of Mrs. Edson, wife of the keeper of the Light-house on Turtle Island, died on the Island. Her husband came to the city for a coffin, but on his return trip was lost, in sight of the Island—perished in view of his wife, who made the most heroic efforts to reach and save him. It is scarcely necessary to picture the loneliness of this woman at that time, or to enlarge upon her heroism, as the people at the time gave every evidence that they admired the one quality and sympathized with her in the great sorrow that came upon her.

About a year ago a young man named Wm. E. Burrows was sent to the Island as the assistant of Mrs. Edson in the care of the Light-house, &c. On Thursday Mr. Burrows and Mrs. Ann M. Edson were married, General P. S. Slevin officiating clergyman, the cermony taking place on the Island.

These are the incidents of the story, and without difficulty will the people put in the connecting links.

The wedding party of invited guests left this city at 4 P. M. on Thursday in the tug Lawrence.

The trip was very pleasant until the party reached the vicinity of the Island when they were met by a squall, were drenched with rain, and had a rough time of it generally. Mr. Burrows watched the party from the Island, and throwing off his wedding clothes and donning his working suit, put off in his boat to their assistance. He was thrown back by the rough sea, however, and came out of the struggle with a bad cut on his left forehead.

He made a second attempt, and reached the tug and transferred the now thoroughly drenched wedding guests, two by two, to the Island, where they were received by Mrs. Edson in a manner at once cordial and earnest.

The scene during the gale while the party was still on the tug was exciting. General Slevin's hat went off with the first puff, umbrellas and parasols were turned wrong side out in a whirl, and the awning breaking loose from its fastenings, swept the deck where the cake and delicacies were going to destruction. Some man went to the rescue, however, and his daring was repaid by a vote of thanks from the ladies who were willing to sacrifice their bonnets rather than that cake.

At last, Mr. Burrows got all his guests on shore, and made himself ready for the ceremony He remarked, as an introductory, that he had been round the world twice, that he had met many women, but had never loved until he met the lady soon to be his wife. There, under the light, in sight of the scene of her heroic struggle to save one man who called her wife, Mrs. Edson became Mrs. Burrows, and received the congratulations of friends.

After the entertainment, in which the rescued wedding cake and attendant fixtures played an important part, and after family prayer, in which the divine bless ing was asked on the newly wedded couple, the guests returned to the city.

The tugs and steamers in the vicinity celebrated the marriage by a whistling chorus that shamed the gale into nothingness.

Infant Depravity.

The Quitman (Ga.) *Banner* tells how "infants drowned a baby," in the following manner: "A horrible affair occurred on a plantation six miles west of Quitman, on last Friday, by which a colored infant, eighteen months old lost her life. The infant aforesaid was left at the cabin in charge of an older sister, some five years of age, whilst the mother went to work in a neighboring field. Soon after the departure of the mother, two colored children, aged about six and eight years, from another cabin on the same plantation, put in an appearance and desired the little nurse to accompany them in quest of blackberries. She told them she could not leave the baby, but that if they (the visitors) would take her (the baby) to the well, and drown her, she would go with them. They instantly siezed the child, one taking hold of its head and the other its feet, carried it to the well and gleefully cast it in The mother soon after received intelligence of the affair, but before she could extricate the child from the water life was extinct. The children were arrested, but immediately discharged, as it was evident, from their youth, they were not legally responsible for the serious crime committed."

MR. JOHN CAREW, of South Boston, whose business is cutting freestone, had so many contracts recently that he was compelled to send some work to New York. For this the Journeymen Freestone Cutters' Association fined Mr. Carew $500, and he had to pay it or lose his workmen and fail in his contracts. But, when the contracts were fulfilled, he turned upon his oppressors and sued them to recover the money. The case went finally to the Supreme Court, and there it has been decided in his favor. The court decides that the journeymen stone cutters were guilty of "illegal conspiracy."

MONTHLY PETROLEUM REPORT.

Production—Stock of Petroleum in the Region—Shipments—Exports, &c., &c.

From the report of the *Herald* for the month ending June 30, 1871. There was an increase in the production of oil for June over that of May amounting to about 800 barrels daily, or a total production for the month of 444,180 barrels, making an average daily yield of 14,806 barrels. This production does not vary materially from that of the same month last year.

The following table shows the production for June, 1871.

	BBLS
Total shipment of crude for June, 1871, of bbls of 45 gallons each	486,128
Add to reduce to bbls of 43 gallons each	22,610
Total shipment of bbls of 43 gallons each	508,738
Stock on hand June 1st	554,424
Stock not previously found nor reported	51,310
Total	606,244
Stock on hand July 1st	541,676
Deduct decrease on July 1st	64,568
Total production during June	444,180
Average per day for 30 days	14,806
Averge per day in June, 1870	14,165
Daily increase June, 1870, over June, 1871	11

There was no considerable decrease at any particular locality in the region, and the total decline for the month will not amount to two hundred barrels, the largest portion of which occurred at Pithole and West Hickory, where it amounted to eighty-nine and fifty-two barrels respectively. In the vicinity of Rouseville, the Mitchell, J. McClintock, and one or two other small tracts exhibit a slight falling off, as do two or three others of the older tracts in the vicinity of Shamburg and Tidioute.

Of the many tracts that show an increased yield for the month, the more important are Church Run and vicinity, where the daily increase was nearly four hundred barrels; Enterprise and vicinity, forty barrels, daily; Columbia farm fifty four barrels; Foster farm one hundred barrels, and the Tidioute &

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.
AUDITOR GENERAL.
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.
STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY.
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN,
D. N. WHITE,
H. K. SAMPLE,
J. W. BALLANTINE,
ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH.
JAMES McGUNIGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 50.

BONDS at Frankfort, 96@96¾.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼@112¾.

THE English papers state that the Empress Eugenie has offered her diamonds for sale. They are valued at one million six hundred thousand dollars.

GAVASSI has arrived, at last accounts, in Great Britain on his mission from Rome, and was expected to lecture and preach in Dublin on the 7th and 9th of this month.

THE "Nattick Cobbler," Hon. Henry Wilson, Senator from Massachusetts, is prominently spoken of in connection with the Vice Presidency. Grant and Wilson would prove a strong ticket, and one which we could support with all our strength.

MAYOR HALL, of New York, has made a very palpable and grievous error in issuing his proclamation forbidding the Orange Society to march in procession today. It establishes a most dangerous precedent, and seems very much like a direct acknowledgment that New York city is unable to protect her citizens in the exercise of their rights and liberties, and that mob rule is higher than constituted law and government. It is particularly unfortunate for the good and order loving Catholics of that city, and extremely mortifying to those of the denomination everywhere, that the thrugmullians of New York should have caused such a precedent to be established, and in heeding their wicked threats, to such an extent as to give way to their unwarrantable demands so much so as to deprive a large body of their fellow citizens and peers of their unquestionable liberties, Mayor Hall has proven himself unworthy the office he holds. The sooner he resigns the better all around.

IN speaking of the Bowen pardon, the Philadelphia *Age* says: "After the appointment of a son of Brigham Young to West Point over the child of a brave officer of the Union army, this course was expected." This we regard as a very high testimony to the worth of General Grant. The *Age* is a paper that would be thoroughly delighted if it could find anything wrong done by the President that it might bring up against him, and yet, it is so utterly impossible for it to do so that it actually revives an old lie about the President refusing to appoint young Meagher to a cadetship at West Point which he afterwards gave to the son of Brigham Young. Now, the truth is, that both lads were appointed, Meagher by the President, and Young, by the Congressional Delegate from Utah, that the *Age*, convinced of this in spite of itself, acknowledged weeks ago that it was true, and now deliberately tries to revive it after confessing that it was a lie. Such utter unscrupulousn ss as this will prove to be as bad for the Democratic party as the unwelcome honesty of the old Southern rebels.

IT IS A MOST extraordinary fact that the public generally are always willing to make the excuse of insanity in behalf of the murderer, when his crime reaches a high degree of wickedness and atrocity. It is a foolish idea that unless insane a man cannot transform himself into a beastly monster and commit crimes so terrible that at the mere recital of them the blood chills and the heart sickens. But the public seem willing to shut their eyes to the fact that the human mind can plan a horrible murder and execute it in cold blood, and in proportion to the enormity of his offense people are willing to accredit the criminal with insanity. There are those even to this day who think Corrigan, the fiend who butchered his wife some years ago, and burned her body to ashes, and afterward made away with himself, was insane. There are those, too, who insist that Mrs. Grinder, who day after day, in the guise of doing a corporal work of mercy, administered deadly poison to a sick neighbor, was a monomaniac, and should not have suffered the extreme penalty of the law for her dark crimes. And so on through the calendar of crime. Insanity is always associated with atrocious murders by a too charitable people. The latest instance is that which endeavors to screen the infuriated and beastly Barry, who yesterday morning beat out the brains of his aged wife in this locality, on the score that he was demented. The idea is preposterous, and public sympathy for him for any reason is misdirected. He deserves an ignominious death if ever hardened culprit did deserve it, and it is to be hoped that swift justice will be meted out to him.

A VERY STRANGE CASE.

One of the most extraordinary cases, involving the question of personal identity, that has ever been brought to our notice has been on trial at the Westminster Court of Common Pleas, London, since the tenth of May last. We did not intend giving a *resume* of the case until the jury had rendered their verdict. But as the further consideration of it has been postponed until the 7th of November, and it has excited so much discussion both in England and this country, a brief history of it will, we have no doubt, prove deeply interesting to our readers. It is a romance in real life, and would require the pen of a Dickens or a Reid to do it justice. It involves the title to one of the oldest baronetcies in England, dating as far back as the landing of the Pilgrims, and the possession of estates, the annual income derived from which is estimated at $135,000.

In the year 1853, being then in the twenty-fourth year of his age, Roger Tichborne, who had led a dissipated and lascivious life, set out on a journey to South America. In the year 1854 he embarked in a ship called the *Bella*, bound from Rio Janeiro to New York. In April or May of that year the *Bella* foundered at sea, and all hands, as was supposed, were lost. At Tichborne Park it was believed by all, except Roger's mother, that he sank with the ill-fated ship into a watery grave. Sir James Francis D. Tichborne, the father of the dissolute adventurer, paid no attention to the report that was made at the Park in 1858 by a man dressed in the costume of a sailor, that a boat's crew from a ship, which was supposed to be the *Bella*, had been picked up at sea and carried into Melbourne, Australia. The mother, however, was differently impressed. She seems to have had a firm conviction that she would live to see her long lost, prodigal son, and looked upon the intelligence conveyed by the sailor as the inception of the realization of her fondly cherished presentiment. All the means that a fond and loving mother could devise, were resorted to in order to find if Roger was still living. Advertisements were published in the Australian papers and elsewhere, and nothing was left undone that it was deemed would lead to the discovery of the object of her search. Every effort failed, however, till after the death of Sir James. After long and anxious years, she received a letter from her beloved Roger, as she supposed, in March 1866. In this letter, which was dated at New South Wales, he signified his desire to return home to Tichborne Manor, and requested that a remittance should be made to enable him to do so. The necessary funds were promptly forwarded. But it seems that he received money enough from some other source to pay his passage and left before the draft reached him. In January, 1867, he arrived in Paris, where he was confined to a hotel for some time by sickness. His mother on repairing to the hotel, which was situated on the Rue St. Honore, recognized him at once and declared he was her long lost son, although a period of fourteen years had wrought considerable changes upon him. There were some indubitable marks, which, in her opinion, settled the question of his identity beyond all doubt. She recognised him by the lineaments of his countenance, a peculiar twitch in his eyelids, and a remarkable "mole on his body."

His relatives, however, were not all so fully convinced of his identity. They declared that he was Arthur Houghton, the son of a butcher at Wapping, who bore a very striking resemblance to Roger Charles. Those who are contesting the claims of the putative Sir Roger maintain, that this son of the Wapping butcher, having obtained a knowledge of the perambulations and history of the real heir, and knowing that he was shipwrecked and drowned on the voyage from Rio Janeiro to New York in the spring of 1854, has come to England to counterfeit him.

There are motives of the strongest kind impelling the contestants to resist the claims of him who now sets himself up as the real heir. Sir James Tichborne died in 1862, and his younger son, Alfred, assumed the title of Baronet, and became heir of the estates. Alfred died also on the 22d of February, 1866. His wife gave birth to a son, Henry A. J. Tichborne, on the 28th of May in the same year. This posthumous son of Alfred, now in the sixth year of his age, has succeeded to the baronetcy and the estates of his grandfather, for the recovery of which a suit has been entered in the Westminster Court of Common Pleas, against the guardians of the minor-baronet.

Lady Tichborne has died since the return of him whom she claimed to be her first-born son. But in her will she recognized him as the veritable Sir Roger. In the affidavit made before her decease she sets forth, that she was married to Sir Francis Tichborne on the 1st of August 1827, to whom she bore four children, two sons and two daughters. Of these the present claimant is the eldest. He was a Corne and afterward a Lieutenant in the Sixth Dragoon Guards. Having resigned his commission in the Guards in the beginning of 1853, he set sail in March of that year for Valparaiso. For upwards of a year she received letters from him regularly, and learned that he was engaged in traveling through South America. From April 1854 till the time mentioned above, when she received a letter from Australia, she heard no tidings of his whereabouts. After testifying to the above facts she swears positively as follows:

"I am certain as I am of my own existence and distinctly and positively swear that the plantiff is my first born son, the issue of my marriage with the said Sir James Francis Doughty Tichborne, (deceased.) His features, disposition and voice are unmistakable, and must in my judgment, be recognized by impartial and unprejudiced persons who knew him before he left England in the year 1853."

She related many circumstances going to confirm her in the belief that he is her first born son. She tested him by holding conversation with him in regard to domestic matters of so private a character that no one but a member of the family of Tichborne Park could know them.

This might be considered sufficient to establish the identity of the claimant. But other witnesses have sworn as positively that he is the veritable Sir Roger. Colonel Norbury of the Sixth Dragoons has no hesitation in swearing that he is the man who once held the position of Cornet and Lieutenant in his regiment, and made to perfection an exhilarating beverage called "French Punch." Then come Captains and Majors, and even higher military dignitaries and swear positively to the twitch in his eye-lids, and the angle of the turn up on the tip of his nose. Dr. Liscombe, a highly respectable physician, who attended Sir Roger before he took his departure for South America, when placed on the "green table" was asked if he had ever treated Sir Roger for a relaxed sore throat. He responded that he had not. "Yes, you did, said the claimant. I remember you putting that nasty stuff—caustic—down my throat, and I have the taste of it in my mouth till this day." The doctor, in order to satisfy himself on the matter, went to his office and examined his books, and found to his great astonishment that Sir Roger was correct in his statement. A knight of the goose and the shears, who made Sir Roger's surtouts and unmentionables, questioned the claimant about various articles of clothing, and he described them as accurately as they were noted on the tailor's books. Mrs. Brain, a governess formerly in the Tichborne family, testified that Sir Roger, when a youth, played the French horn, and so did the claimant, and she was positive that he was the rightful and legitimate heir of Sir Francis. Her testimony was so positive, that the Solicitor-General, who is the leading lawyer for the contestants, became considerably excited and did everything in his power to insult and intimidate her. With the view, perhaps, of casting suspicion on her character, he propounded the question, "Was the young man polite towards ladies?" The Governess responded, "He was, indeed, very polite towards ladies," and then, with a significant motion of the head in the direction where the Solicitor-General stood, and a peculiar intonation of voice which arrested the attention of the court, the jury and spectators, she added, "*gentlemen*, I believe, always ar so." This cutting and sarcastic repartee threw the court and all present, except the Solicitor General, into a fit of the most convulsive laughter. It may teach him in the future to be "polite towards ladies."

Witnesses of all trades, professions and services, nurses, butlers, pages, footmen and postilions all declared that the claimant is the genuine Sir Roger. A nurse testified that one of Roger Charles' knees was larger than the other, and, strange to say, upon an examination of the claimant's person, this physiological phenomenon was discovered to exist.

All will now be ready to say, that the wanderer from the sheep fields of Australia, who suffered shipwreck on the Bella and was picked up by the Asprey is the rightful heir to the estates of Tichborne. So were we until we read the cross-examination of the claimant by the Solicitor-General. This has considerably shaken our faith in his claims. Roger Charles Tichborne was born in Paris, on the 5th of January, 1829. He received a liberal education. He attended lectures on Greek, Latin and Hebrew. He was familiar with the old Humanitarian language and spoke the French with ease and fluency. The present "Sir Roger" doesn't know the difference between Greek and Latin, and cannot even read French. He does not remember the name of a single book he read at school, and only knows that those which he used "were the general books read in that day." The following conversation between him and the Solicitor General reveals how much he has forgotten of his early education, if he is the legitimate heir. Referring to the fact that Roger was able to translate Cæsar at the monthly examination, the Solicitor-General asked him:

Do you recollect doing it? I have no recollection.

Do you recollect a *menstrum* now? Yes. But I have told you. Who prepared you for construing Cæsar at a *menstrum*? don't remember.

Do you recollect whether it was in Latin or Greek you construed Cæsar at a *menstrum*? I don't recollect.

Did you construe Virgil? I don't recollect.

Is he Latin or Greek? I have no recollection of Virgil.

Just look at that (a book handed to witness.) Who is Virgil? I don't know.

Have you never heard of him? I think I have heard of him.

Is he a General, statesman, or what? (No answer.)

Do you know what he wrote about? I have no recollection.

Was he a Greek or Latin writer? Did he write in verse or prose? My recollection is entirely gone.

Did you ever see that book before? Look at it again. I really could not say whether I have seen it before.

Look at the middle of it. Can you read a line of it? I will not attempt it.

Is it Greek, Latin, or Hebrew? It appears to be in Greek. [Great laughter.]

The Judge. We have not heard what the book is.

The Solicitor General. The Delphin edition of Virgil. [Laughter.]

You say it looks like Greek: in short, it is Greek to you. [Laughter.] Did you learn mathematics? Yes.

How far did you go? I have no recollection.

What is your notion of mathematics? It is so many years ago that I have entirely forgotten what I learnt.

What kind of thing are they? I have no recollection of what I learnt.

Is it the same thing as chemistry? I have no recollection.

Is chemistry a branch of mathematics? I think not, but my recollection won't serve me. Chemistry is a science by itself.

And what is mathematics? I don't really recollect.

With whom did you read mathematics? I have not the slightest recollection.

What is mathematics written in. Can you tell me? No, I can't.

Did you ever read Euclid? I don't recollect whether I did or not.

Has Euclid anything to do with mathematics? No, nothing to do with it. [Laughter.]

Has Algebra anything to do with mathematics? I don't know. You are taking advantage of me. [Laughter.]

According to present appearances, there is not much prospect that the returned Australian will be able to establish his claims. His "mother's" testimony is positive, it is true; but his own is damaging, and seems to brand him as an impostor. It is held that his present ignorance and obliviousness are to be attributed to a life of dissipation, and the suffering he endured from lack of meat and drink during the time that intervened between the wrecking of the Bella and his being picked up by the Asprey. An eminent physician of this city informs us that there are many cases "on the books" in which men have been known to become oblivious to certain things, and yet retain a vivid recollection of others. But we must confess there is considerable doubt in our minds as to the right of the putative Sir Roger to inherit the title and estates of the Tichborne family, yet the more we study his portrait, the more are we convinced that there is a sprinkling of noble blood in his veins. Appearances, however, are often deceptive.

NEW WILMINGTON.

[From our Special Correspondent.]
NEW WILMINGTON, July 7, 1871.

The Fourth was celebrated in an unusual way by the United Presbyterian Presbytery of Mercer. This body met in New Wilmington to take action on certain scandals afloat in reference to Rev. George C. Vincent, D.D. The day was wet. The proceedings which on account of the weather or some other cause were not as dry as might have been expected for a church court convened on such a day.

There was a manifest reluctance in the minds of the brethren to give audible expression to the injurious tales in circulation. This occasioned much talk in Committee of the whole without any definite results. One of the scandals had reference to an alleged adulterous connection of the accused gentleman with a young member of his congregation at Greenfield, Mercer county, in 1860. This young woman is said to have declared her case at the time to a physician in New Wilmington, and implicated Dr. V. This statement has recently been made public for the first time.

At the opening of the Presbytery on the 4th, Rev. French of Mercer, produced a paper sworn and subscribed by this young woman before a Magistrate, in Ohio, (name and place not given) asserting the statement of the Physician aforesaid to be false. Mr. French claimed that this oath settled the matter in Dr. Vincent's favor as there was no other evidence in the case which could convict.

Dr. Brown of New Wilmington asked how and by whom this oath was obtained but received no answer on these points. Mr. French said he was not at liberty to present the paper to Presbytery.

Mr. B. stated that this witness was a member of New Castle Church, was formerly for a while under his pastoral care, and now under that of his successor Rev. Bain. That some time ago it was for seen her testimony would be important, and it was feared and predicted she would be got out of the road. On the night the call for the first meeting of Presbytery in this case (Lebanon, June 16th) was published, she disappeared as was found out by a minister and elder, who called to see her on this business the following morning. He asked, therefore, how this paper was obtained, who was present, and how it could be taken without the Presbytery being represented.

After some further conversation the committee rose and Presbytery adjourned for dinner.

At 1½ o'clock P. M. the Presbytery resumed the consideration of the case in hand. Rev. Mr. Brown presented a written paper signed, as he stated, by several citizens of New Wilmington, specifying the case referred to in the morning's discussions, and another case as being matter of common fame requiring action by Presbytery. The second case was one of alleged "impure proposals" to a young lady understood to have been at the time ten years ago) a pupil in one of the College classes taught by Dr. V. The names to this paper were called for. Dr. B claimed that under the book of discipline he had a right to withhold them, but he was responsible for the contents. Mr. French and some other of the brethren wished to hold Mr. B., in this case, responsible as an accuser, or at least in former on these charges. Mr. B. denied that he could be held as an accuser or informer; he asserted he only discharged a duty and exercised a right belonging to every member of the Court, in reporting the fact that such scandals existed, and relied on those whose views of justice would make him a criminal for reporting in this manner. He said he was responsible, but simply in his right as a member of Presbytery.

Members admitted the paper presented had altered the face of things. A motion was made to take the case up on *fama clamora*. A substitute for this was passed appointing a Committee to investigate with authority to call a meeting and report if the case requires action. The Committee are Rev. Whittier Dr. Peacock, Rev. Cummings, and Messrs. Alexander Quay and W. N. Ekin. Some talk was had regarding the powers of the Committee. Rev. Alexander said the brethren should now *advertise* for stories in all the papers. Dr. Peacock said the occasion was not one calling for jokes. No specific directions were given the Committee. Before adjourning Rev. Dr. Findley said he deprecated the extra-judicial oath taken that Mr. Mr. French had presented; it was a profanation; but he thought it closed that part of the case. He condemned the malignity of the man who could make such stories public and ministers who could circulate them. The Christian course about it would be if the man showed repentance, to bury the thing forever. Mr. French explained that he had no hand in taking the oath. The Clerk asked if Presbytery wished him to publish the proceedings. A resolution was unanimously adopted directing that officer *not* to publish the proceedings in the papers. Mr. French hoped that if any member furnished the proceedings to the daily papers, the Presbytery would inquire into it. It was not, however, forbidden members and others present to talk of these matters; and our reporter believes from all he has heard that the above is an entirely reliable account.

There are other stories rife in the community besides the two reported to Presbytery.

FAYETTE SPRINGS.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
FAYETTE SPRINGS, July 8, 1871.

Having a few days of leisure, I escaped from our smoky city, one of those hot days last week, and made my way to the mountains. Taking the Baltimore express at 6:10 in the morning, which is the best train to take, I reached Union town at 10, where I procured a buggy and driver, and after a two hours ride up and over the mountain I landed at

THE SPRINGS.

My driver was a young man, something after the character of Philip Pirrip, who didn't appear to know anything for certain, and gave out sundry incoherent utterances about "Tom Searight," "the copperheads and rattlesnakes," "the vantage ball club" and "Old Rea Burton." He knew the road to the springs, however, and halted when he reached Minard's Hotel. This is a new structure, metamorphosed out of an old one, and answers its purpose tolerably well. What it lacks in commodiousness is more than compensated for in the constant and courteous attentions of Mr. Minard and his gentlemanly Superintendent, Mr. Gardner. In coming hither, I passed

WHARTON FURNACE.

This establishment is a little out of the direct road from Uniontown to the Springs, but in coming up Laurel Hill I learned from my hero Pirrip that the Springs could be reached *via* the furnace without much inconvenience. This furnace is owned by the Hon. Andrew Stewart and is at present operated by Messrs. Paull & Mitchell. It is in full blast and turns out a large quantity per day of first-rate metal. The metal is hauled in wagons to Uniontown, a distance of seven miles, thence carried by rail to Pittsburgh. The mountain region hereabouts is a very pleasant locality in which to spend the hot summer days, and I observe a number of Pittsburghers here enjoying themselves quite satisfactorily.

THE HOTELS.

There is a number of hotels in the neighborhood—not large ones, but well kept. Minard's at the Springs is capable of accommodating fifty or sixty guests; Bunting's, a mile distant, about an equal number; Oluine's, one-fourth of a mile from the Springs, has accommodations for about twenty; Johnson's, close by, an equal number, and Snyder's at the summit, a beautiful place, is an excellent house with rooms and cottages for twenty, while Rush's and Burke's, a few miles further east, afford first-rate entertainment for a limited number.

POLITICS.

This is a copperhead county, and "accepts the situation" rather complainingly. Such old fogies as Judge Gilmore and John Searight growl considerably over the "new departure," but their places have been usurped by new leaders, who have resolved to place the party in the path of progress. Mr. Playford one of the new leaders, and the delegate from the county to the next State Convention, was a staunch unionist during the war, and had the courage and patriotism to publicly declare, in the teeth of his copperhead neighbors, that "if any man is opposed to this war, let his right arm be palsied, and his tongue cleave to the roof of his mouth." I have met Mr. Stewart, Judge Ewing, Mr. Miller, Mr Minor, Mr. Rankin and other leading Republicans, all of whom speak in encouraging terms of the prospect of Republicanism in this county.

PLACE OF INTEREST.

Pine Knob, Dunbar's camp, Ft. Necessity and Braddock's grave all within a short ride of the springs are localities marked with more or less interest, and such as will well reply a visit. The mountain air is cool and refreshing, the fare good and wholesome, prices moderate, and I would like to see more Pittsburghers here. E.

STEEL PATENT EXTENSION.

Why the Kelly Patent Triumphed Over the Bessemer and Musket.

In reference to the charges which have been made of unfair and improper action in the recent extension of the Kelly patent for the manufacture of steel, the Commissioner of Patents makes substantially the following statement:

Three patents have been in existence, until recently, for substantially the same process of steel manufacture, namely Bessemer, Musket, and Kelly, the first two being English patents, and the latter American.

It has been the practice of the Patent Offices of England and this country to follow each others' action in reference to applications for the extension of patents made by citizens of one country in the other, that is, for instance, if the application of an American citizen to this government for an extension was refused it was likewise refused by the British government, and conversely in regard to applications of subjects of Great Britain when refused in England. The English Patent Office, having refused to extend the Musket and the Bessemer patents, although in the former case merely upon technical grounds, Commissioner Fisher refused to extend them in this country for the reason that they had not been extended in England.

The opposition to the extension of the Kelly patent in the United States was solely upon the ground that it was not novel and original, and should not, therefore, have been patented all. No testimony, however, was presented to sustain this argument, and against it Commissioner Leggett found the fact that the point had been three times adjudicated by his predecessor; first, when the patent was issued; second, when urged in an interference with Bessemer; and third, when Kelly surrendered his original patent and had it re-issued.

Testimony proving that Kelly had not been sufficiently remunerated, having received only about $30,000 from the use of his patent against $25,000 expenditures, the commissioner granted an extension in accordance with the terms of the law, which says that if, after hearing argument and evidence, it shall appear to the satisfaction of the commissioner that the patentee, without neglect or fault on his part, has failed to obtain from the use and sale of his invention a reasonable remuneration for time, ingenuity, and expense bestowed upon it, and the introduction of it into use, the time of the patent shall be extended.

Hair Relics.

Poets, novelists and dramatists, says an English writer, have rung innumerable changes on the lock of hair and the rape of the lock, on the amulet enclosing it, on the tenderness called up by the sight of an enshrined curl. Now-a-days, unless a gentleman saves some from a barber, or permits a patch to grow for the purpose, he would find it difficult to present a lady with anything to speak of as a hair relic. On the other hand, a feminine favor of the kind must be regarded, to say the least of it, with suspicion. Even granted that a lady does present her lover with a shred of her own proper hair, he is not sure when he takes it to be set in a charm for example, that some hair which is not be substituted for it. A professional artist in hair says: "To such an extent is the practice carried on, that it is not unusual for artists in hair to have many parts of the devices ready made of various colors and sizes to answer any demand that may be made upon them." According to the authority, the hair-worker "matched the hair with other hair perhaps already worked up, and the unhappy dupe lives on in the delusion that he possesses the hair of a friend whose memory he cherishes, whilst he in fact has that of some person whom he has never seen or heard of." This is a new development of the current system of adulteration which extends from what we eat and drink to what we grieve and sentimentalize. There is a conical ghastliness in the notion that a man wearing a reliquary locket which he constantly associates with a parent, a wife, relative or friend, is carefully and pathetically preserving and cherishing a tuft from the skull of the inmate of a penitentiary or a workhouse, while the token which he intended to carry with him lies amongst other samples to be distributed in due course to customers who will weep over it in complete ignorance of its origin.

A KU-KLUX outrage is reported from Columbia, Ky. A negro, Pal White, attempted to address his fellow negroes at a colored pic-nic the other day, when a white man, who had preceded him on the stump, sprang at him, seized him by the throat, and would perhaps have killed him but for outside parties.

THE BEST TRUSSES IN THE WORLD.

If there is any infirmity that needs care and extra attention it is that of Rupture of the bowels, as there can hardly be any protrusion of them, even for an hour, without endangering life and exposing the patient to imminent peril. We have examined hundreds of persons who have gone all the rounds in the vain endeavor to obtain suitable Trusses to retain their rupture, and without being successful. Not one of these cases but could have been cured in the early stage of rupture, and even after years of neglect many of them can be cured, if they will only make application to some one thoroughly conversant with the malady in question. What, to most persons, is the expense of a few dollars for a well-fitting Truss, properly applied, when in many cases it is the means of saving a life and adding to his comfort for years? The prevailing belief that rupture is incurable has done incalculable mischief by making persons careless with regard to the same; whilst, if they did try to get well, they can certainly be no worse off for having made the attempt. There are so many cases that resemble rupture that we would advise all our readers to make application to a competent establishment, such as Dr. KEYSER'S, 167 Liberty street, where Trusses from two to twenty dollars can be obtained.

THE NEW DRINK.
THE NEW DRINK.
VOTE FOR IT.
VOTE FOR IT.
EGG MEAD.
EGG MEAD.
YES.
DRAWN COLD LIKE SODA.
Better than Soda or Ottawa, and sells better too! Nutritious, Wholesome, Delicious, Novel. Try it at Apothecary Store of
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets (Old St. Clair.)

OUR SKINS ARE SIEVES.

And though millions of orifices oozes the transparent fluid which nature does not need for vital purposes. This is a wise provision of Providence, but excessive perspiration is, nevertheless, extremely weakening. During the heats of summer all hard-working men perspire to an extent that is more or less debilitating. They, of all classes of the community, require a wholesome invigorant at this season. Let them not soak it in the liquors of the bar-room; they will not find it there. A medicated stimulant, pure and undefiled, is what they need; and among this class of remedies, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands alone. No valid plea can be urged against its use even by the genius of Temperance itself; for even the Maine law permits the sale of diffusive stimuli for medicinal purposes. As a general renovating preparation, the Bitters has no equal anywhere. But this is only one of the merits of this famous invigorant. Its regulating properties give it an immense superiority over all the tonics of the Pharmacopœia. In cases of chronic constipation it is the most useful and certain of all aperients. It creates no violent commotion in the discharging organs, but gently relieving them of their obstructions, leaves them in a healthy, vigorous condition. It seems unnecessary to state, in view of the mass of testimony, as to its effects in dyspepsia, that it is a permanent cure for that terrible and but too general complaint.

The numerous "Bitters," under various names, which mercenary dealers endeavor to substitute for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, should be avoided, for their own sakes, by the sick and the public at large. Hostetter's Bitters are procurable in bottles only, and never sold in bulk.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

Macrum & Carlisle,
27 FIFTH AVENUE,
Have Opened a Complete Line of
Hamburgs,
Real Laces,
Lace Collars,
Linen Collars.
ALL THE NEW STYLES
Parasols,
French Corsets,
Glove-Fitting Corsets,
Hoop Skirts, new shape,
Fringes, Gimps, Buttons,
Corded and Plain Satin,
Plain and Fancy Bow Ribbons.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF THE
"HARRIS SEAMLESS KID GLOVE,"
Elegant shades, reduced to
$2.00 Per Pair.
A FULL LINE OF
Foreign and Domestic Hosiery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIA
A
WILLIAM
At 6½c., Fast Colored Prints.
At 6¾c., Figured Grenadines.
At 8½c., Striped Grenadines.
At 12½., some of the best Delaines.
At 12½c., Striped Alpaca Lustres.
At 12½c, Wash Poplins.
At 18½c., Grey Japanese Poplins.
At 25c., Beautiful Striped Grenadines.
At 25c., Striped Dress Linens.
At 75c., Japanese Silks.
At 62½c., Waterproof Cloth.
At 90c., 8-4 Turkey Red Table Linen.
At 12½c., Straw Ticking, a good article.
At 25c., 4-4 Feather Ticking, a superior article.
Housekeeping Dry Goods,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.
Marseilles and Honeycomb Quilts.
Table Linens, Towelings.
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Shirting Muslins, Irish Linens.
Plain and Embroidered Shirt Fronts.
Cassimeres, Jeans and Cottonades.
ALL KINDS OF
Light Dress Goods
VERY CHEAP AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
1871. GREAT
First Great S
FOR
COMMENCING WE
Extraordina
IN ALL K
INDS OF
DRY GOODS,
You Won
't Believe
UNTIL YOU
HAVE SEEN
HOW CHEAP
ARE GOODS!
WE S
HALL
Close Out Stock R
egardless of Cost.
M'KEE, MUR
PHY & CO.,
(LATE J. W. B
ARKER & CO.,)
No. 59 MARK
ET STREET
jy3:v74 BETWEEN THIRD AN
D FOURTH AVENUES.
DRY GOODS
"AKRON
SEWER PIPE CO."
(Late Hill & Adams,)
Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both ring and socket from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c. Are also
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE
Johnstown Improved Hydraulic Cement,
This Cement is equal to any cement made in the United States, in many respects better than the Louisville Cement or the Rosendale, and decidedly better in all respects than the Uniontown or Akron Cement. It has a smaller amount of shrinkage, sets gradual, bears as much sand as any cement made, and gets as hard; stands frost well it has all the qualities that hydraulic cement should have. The facilities for getting this cement is greater than all others in this market, less freight and fresher, which is an important matter Having but a short distance to ship we can therefore sell cheaper than any other in the market.
REFERENCES:
JOSEPH WATSON, Master Mason Middle Division, Penna R. R. Co.
URIAH HAGOX, Master Mason Western Division Penna. R. R. Co.
And the RESIDENT ENGINEERS of this road and various contractors of Pittsburgh.
Railroad Companies, Contractors and Dealers supplied at Manufacturers' prices. All orders promptly filled.
Office and Warehouse:
Nos. 65 and 67 Sandusky Street,
ALLEGHENY, PA.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
Send for Price List. mv13:s36

10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	These are the				$2.00
10	25	LEADING PRICES				$2.00
10	25	AT				$2.00
10	25	EVANS'				$2.00
10	25	DEPARTMENT				$2.00
10	25	STORE,				$2.00
10	25	56 Fifth Avenue,				$2.00
10	25	MASONIC HALL.				$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00

American Watches.
Waltham Watch Co.,
E. Howard & Co.,
Elgin Watch Co.,
United States Watch Co.,
OF ALL GRADES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE
"ZIMMERMAN WATCH."
This Watch, made by Karl Zimmerman, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch in the market, not excepting the Frodsham. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city.
FOR SALE BY
MEYRAN & SIEDLE.
Sole Agents, 42 Fifth Avenue.

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON, J. G. STEPHENSON.
THE BEST
Are the Cheapest!
BURT'S
FINE SHOES,
For Ladies, Misses and Children,
Are well known to be the BEST. All warranted None Genuine without his Trade Mark.
A full line of these goods are sold in Pittsburgh
BY
W. E. Schmertz & Co.,
31 Fifth Avenue.
Joseph R. Hunter,
231 Liberty Street,
OPPOSITE WOOD.
AGENT FOR
Procter & Gamble's
CINCINNATI
LARD OIL.
CAUTION.—We call the attention of consumers to the practice of adulterating Lard Oil by mixing with it Cotton Seed, Oil. Rosin Oil, Seal Oil and other inferior Oils. *Our L and Oil warranted* PURE.
Any person altering our Brand or copying our Trade Mark will be prosecuted against according to law.
Sold by Pittsburgh Grocers and Provision Dealers.
DRUKA,
Importer and Retail Dealer in
FINE STATIONERY,
WEDDING, VISITING,
PARTY AND BUSINESS
CARD ENGRAVING
MONOGRAMS, ARMS,
ILLUMINATING, &c.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples. 1033 CHESTNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

7-30 GOLD LOAN
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad.
RAPID PROGRESS OF THE WORK.
The building of the Northern Pacific Railroad (begun July last) is being pushed forward with great energy from both extremities of the line. Several thousand men are employed in Minnesota and on the Pacific coast. The grade is nearly completed 266 miles westward from Lake Superior; trains are running over 130 miles of finished road, and track-laying is rapidly progressing toward the eastern border of Dakota. Including its purchase of the St. Paul & Pacific Road, the Northern Pacific Company now has 413 miles of completed road, and by September next this will be increased to at least 566.
A GOOD INVESTMENT.—Jay Cooke & Co. are now selling, and unhesitatingly recommend as a profitable and perfectly safe investment, the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have 30 years to run, bear Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. gold interest, (more than 8 per cent currency) and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as fast as the road is completed, on
23,000 ACRES OF LAND to every mile of track, or 500 acres for each $1,000 bond. They are exempt from U. S. Taxes, principal and interest are payable in gold; Denominations, Coupons, $100 to $1,000. Registered, $100 to $10,000.
LANDS FOR BONDS.—Northern Pacific 7-30's are at all times receivable at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash prices. This renders them practically INTEREST BEARING LAND WARRANTS.
SINKING FUND.—The proceeds of all sales of Lands are pledged to be devoted to the purchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The land grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due. With their ample security and high rate of interest, there is no investment accessible to the people which is more PROFITABLE OR SAFE.
EXCHANGING U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES.—The success of the New Government 5 per cent. Loan will compel the early surrender of United States 6 per cents. Many holders of Five-Twenties are now exchanging them for Northern Pacific Seven-Thirties, thus realizing a handsome profit, and greatly increasing their year

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au26-61

$100,000

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

(TUATLE CREEK DIVISION.)

These Bonds are a first lien on the road now fully completed and in running order, and take precedence of the 7 per cent. bonds, are dated 1858, for thirty years, with interest, payable February and August.

For Sale at 86 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.

my2-45

James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States

FOR

FUNDED LOAN

Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, July 11, 1871.

Gold dull and heavy, opening at 112⅜@112⅝, and closing at 112⅝@112⅜. It will go lower if Boutwell places his 5 per cent. loan in Europe, as it is rumored that he has this evening. He was in the street to-day and visited some leading bankers. From one to two per cent. was paid for carrying. Gold clearances 51¾ millions. Governments were weak, both on account of lower gold and the absence of any demand from foreign bankers, and quotations are barely maintained. Stocks excited and feverish, especially for Lake Shore, Northwestern, Ohio and Missouri and Rock Island. The Bears started all their efforts on these stocks to create a panic, but they rallied a moment and the Bears stopped offering them down. New York Central, Hudson, Reading and Western Union did not yield and at the close of the market rallied from one-half to one and a half per cent. from the lowest point to-day, and closing steady. Bulls are cheerful and looking for higher prices. They say that money will remain abundant and speculation must break out both in this country and Europe before long, as the accumulated wealth in many countries can only be used by general speculation and inflation of values. Money easy at three per cent. The feature in State securities has been Missouri, which sold up to 98 on the first call. The remainder of the list was dull and steady.

Sterling Exchange 120¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons 1881 114½; 5-20s '62 [illegible]; '64 113¾; '65 112; '65 112; '67 112¾; '68 112¾; 10-40s 111¾; currency 6s 114¾; Mississippi 97¾; Tennessee old 71; do new 71¾; Virginia's new 67; do old 66¾; North Carolina old 43; do new 27.

MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph, 58; Quicksilver 31¾; Mariposa 3¾; preferred 6¾; Adams Express 89½; Wells & Fargo Express 49¾; American Merchants' Union Express 52; United States Express 53½; Pacific Mail 47¾; New York Central 96¾; Scrip 96; Erie 27¾; preferred 50; Harlem 128; preferred 132; Reading 111¼; Michigan Central 138; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 118¾; N. Western 72; pfd 90; Rock Island, 108¾; New Jersey Central, 100¾; St. Paul, 59¾; do preferred, 80; Wabash, 37¾; do preferred, 82; Fort Wayne, 100; Terre Haute, 30; do preferred, 55¾; Chicago & Alton, 120¾; do preferred, 125; Ohio & Mississippi, 25¾; C. C. & I. C., 90¾; Baltimore & Ohio, 125; Lake Shore, 108; Illinois Central, 135; Union Pacific, 59¾; Central Pacific bonds, 100¾; Union, 88¾.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	112⅞	5 20 Jan. & Jy. '65	112⅜
U. S. 6s. 1881	114⅜	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	112⅜
U. S. 5-20 1862	114⅜	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	112⅜
U. S. 5-20 1864	113⅜	U. P. R. R.	89
U. S. 5 20 1865	113⅜	U. P. Bonds	79
U. S. 10-40	112⅜	Cy Pacifics	114⅜

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 11, 1871.

ASHES—Common ash, 4¾@4¾; refined do, 4¾@4¾; Pearls, 6¾@6¾; Pots, 7¾@7¾.

BUTTER—Commission men all agree in reporting the market very dull, and while the receipts are only moderate the supply is considerably in excess of the demand; some shipments have been made to Baltimore, and the returns thus far have been satisfactory. We continue to quote prime to choice at 16@17c, fair to good, 13@14c; grease butter, 8@9c.

BEANS—Prime white, $2.00@2.25.

HOUSE CORN—The demand is a little better but prices are unchanged, 55@7 cts. 1 is generally believed that the crop this year will be short, as compared with last year, as there was less of it planted.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 23@25.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@4.50.

COUNTRY BACON—Very dull, though the stock is not increasing. Country Lard, 9@10c.

CORN MEAL—Is still quoted in a jobbing way at 80@85 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Is a trade firmer, in sympathy with crude, though without quotable change in prices; standard brands, in a jobbing way, 24@25½—usual advance for small lots.

CHEESE—The receipts continue large, and prices are weak though unchanged; prime Ohio Goshen, 12c; prime Factory, 11; Dairy, 9@10c.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, standard brands, $2.62½, and stock very much reduced. Peaches, $3.00@3.25 for 3 lb cans, and $2 for 2 lb. Corn $2.50 for standard brands including Winslow's 5.2.

EGGS—Continue dull and notwithstanding the stock is by no means large, the supply seems to be in excess of the demand, and prices are weak and barely maintained; fresh packed are still quoted at 16@17c, most of the sales at 16c.

FRUITS—There is a fair supply of green apples but the offerings are mostly of an inferior quality; prime, of good size, sell ready at $4.50@5, while inferior are hard to sell at any price. Oranges and L mons, quiet. Layer Raisins, $3 per box. Currants, 15 cts per lb. Turkey Prunes, 10c; French, 12c. Currants, 10 cts.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and presents but little that is really new or important; the receipts have fallen off considerably within the past week, and dealers begin to think that they will be able to work off their old stock before there is much of a decline, though it is generally conceded that prices must go lower—it is regarded as a question of time only. Good spring extras are still quoted at $6.75@7; choice Minnesota baker's flour, $7.25; good to choice red winter extras, $6.50@6.75.

GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat are only moderate, and, while there is little or no stock in the hands of dealers, the supply seems to be in excess of the demand, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations; millers are not disposed to put prices any lower, yet, at the same time, they are indifferent buyers, being anxious to work up their old stock—contracted for some time ago, when prices were considerably nigher than at present—before there is a decline in flour; they are also apprehensive that, in the event of any further decline in wheat, flour will of necessity have to follow. We continue to quote at $1.30@1.35 for red and $1.40@1.45 for white. Oats—some dealers report the market weak, while others are inclined to think that oats will be stock for some weeks to come, at present prices, though it is now generally admitted that the new crop will be much larger than was expected some weeks ago; we continue to quote prime white at 60, buying, and 63 selling—small lots, in store, 65 @66. Corn is steady but unchanged; 68@70 for mixed ear and shelled and 72 for prime yellow, that is for round lots. Rye, offerings light, and the same seems to be true of the demand, so far as we can learn, there are no buyers above $1, and but few even at that.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is steady with a fair business reported, particularly in sugars, which are held firmly at full prices; it is generally expected that there will be a sharp demand right along for sugars during the next two months, and a still further advance in prices is not improbable.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 19; Prime, 18; Good, 17; Fair, 16½; Roasting, 15@16.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—New White Honey, 72; Havemyer & Elders, 72; Silver Drips, 60; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¼; prime, 11¼ good, 10¾; fully fair, 10½; Porto Rico Sugars, 10¾@11¼; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¼ @11¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffee, 13; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow, 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.40; Good, $1 10 Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 75cts. G. P. Fancy, $1.50; good, $1.25; fair, $1.10; Imperial Fancy, $1.40; good, $1.25; fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1.25; good, 80cts; fair, 60@70c. Souchong fancy, $1.25; good, 80c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10c; prime, 9¾c; good, 9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 20c. Cassia, 65c.

HAY—Continues scarce, and, in consequence, prices are still maintained; we are reported sales of prime baled, on wharf and truck, at $22@23. Wagon hay is selling all the way from $20 to $25, as to quality.

HONEY—We can report sales in a regular way at 30@32 cts per lb, for fair to prime.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10½@11¾; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Salted Calf, 17@18.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2½@2¾ cts.

HEMP—Is dull and lower; sales of rough Kentucky at $165 per ton; dressed, 12¾ cts per lb.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILL FEED—We can report an occasional sale of middlings at $1.70@1.75. Not much inquiry for coarse feed.

ONIONS—Dull and lower, $3 00@3.25 per bbl.

OIL—No. 1 Extra Lard (Pittsburgh make) is quoted at 75@78 cts.

POULTRY—Live Chickens are selling readily, by the coop, at quotations, 50@55 cts per pair for young, and 70@75 for old.

POTATOES—Continue to arrive freely, and the market is well supplied, in fact it is pretty well glutted. We continue to quote at $2.50@3.00 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 7¾@7¾; ribbed sides, 9@9¾; clear, 10@10¾; sugar cured shoulders, 10¾@11; sugar cured hams, 13@16¾. Lard, 11@11¾ in tcs, and 12@12¾ in kegs. Mess Pork, $17@17.50. Dried Beef, 18@18¾.

PEA NUTS—11 cts. per lb.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4¼ cts per lb.

SEEDS—There is nothing doing in seeds. Flaxseed would sell but there is none offering. SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts. WILLOWS—Scarce and firm at 10 cts.

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MISCELLANEOUS—Western Union Telegraph, 58; Quicksilver 31¾; Mariposa 3¾; preferred 6¾; Adams Express 89½; Wells & Fargo Express 49¾; American Merchants' Union Express 52; United States Express 53½; Pacific Mail 47¾; New York Central 96¾; Scrip 96; Erie 27¾; preferred 50; Harlem 128; preferred 132; Reading 111¼; Michigan Central 138; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 118¾; N. Western 72; pfd 90; Rock Island, 108¾; New Jersey Central, 100¾; St. Paul, 59¾; do preferred, 80; Wabash, 37¾; do preferred, 82; Fort Wayne, 100; Terre Haute, 30; do preferred, 55¾; Chicago & Alton, 120¾; do preferred, 125; Ohio & Mississippi, 25¾; C. C. & I. C., 90¾; Baltimore & Ohio, 125; Lake Shore, 108; Illinois Central, 135; Union Pacific, 59¾; Central Pacific bonds, 100¾; Union, 88¾.

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ASHES—Common ash, 4¾@4¾; refined do, 4¾@4¾; Pearls, 6¾@6¾; Pots, 7¾@7¾.

BUTTER—Commission men all agree in reporting the market very dull, and while the receipts are only moderate the supply is considerably in excess of the demand; some shipments have been made to Baltimore, and the returns thus far have been satisfactory. We continue to quote prime to choice at 16@17c, fair to good, 13@14c; grease butter, 8@9c.

BEANS—Prime white, $2.00@2.25.

HOUSE CORN—The demand is a little better but prices are unchanged, 55@7 cts. 1 is generally believed that the crop this year will be short, as compared with last year, as there was less of it planted.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 23@25.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25 @4.50.

COUNTRY BACON—Very dull, though the stock is not increasing. Country Lard, 9@10c.

CORN MEAL—Is still quoted in a jobbing way at 80@85 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Is a trade firmer, in sympathy with crude, though without quotable change in prices; standard brands, in a jobbing way, 24@25½—usual advance for small lots.

CHEESE—The receipts continue large, and prices are weak though unchanged; prime Ohio Goshen, 12c; prime Factory, 11; Dairy, 9@10c.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes, standard brands, $2.62½, and stock very much reduced. Peaches, $3.00@3.25 for 3 lb cans, and $2 for 2 lb. Corn $2.50 for standard brands including Winslow's 5.2.

EGGS—Continue dull and notwithstanding the stock is by no means large, the supply seems to be in excess of the demand, and prices are weak and barely maintained; fresh packed are still quoted at 16@17c, most of the sales at 16c.

FRUITS—There is a fair supply of green apples but the offerings are mostly of an inferior quality; prime, of good size, sell ready at $4.50@5, while inferior are hard to sell at any price. Oranges and L mons, quiet. Layer Raisins, $3 per box. Currants, 15 cts per lb. Turkey Prunes, 10c; French, 12c. Currants, 10 cts.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and presents but little that is really new or important; the receipts have fallen off considerably within the past week, and dealers begin to think that they will be able to work off their old stock before there is much of a decline, though it is generally conceded that prices must go lower—it is regarded as a question of time only. Good spring extras are still quoted at $6.75@7; choice Minnesota baker's flour, $7.25; good to choice red winter extras, $6.50@6.75.

GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat are only moderate, and, while there is little or no stock in the hands of dealers, the supply seems to be in excess of the demand, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations; millers are not disposed to put prices any lower, yet, at the same time, they are indifferent buyers, being anxious to work up their old stock—contracted for some time ago, when prices were considerably nigher than at present—before there is a decline in flour; they are also apprehensive that, in the event of any further decline in wheat, flour will of necessity have to follow. We continue to quote at $1.30@1.35 for red and $1.40@1.45 for white. Oats—some dealers report the market weak, while others are inclined to think that oats will be stock for some weeks to come, at present prices, though it is now generally admitted that the new crop will be much larger than was expected some weeks ago; we continue to quote prime white at 60, buying, and 63 selling—small lots, in store, 65 @66. Corn is steady but unchanged; 68@70 for mixed ear and shelled and 72 for prime yellow, that is for round lots. Rye, offerings light, and the same seems to be true of the demand, so far as we can learn, there are no buyers above $1, and but few even at that.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is steady with a fair business reported, particularly in sugars, which are held firmly at full prices; it is generally expected that there will be a sharp demand right along for sugars during the next two months, and a still further advance in prices is not improbable.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 19; Prime, 18; Good, 17; Fair, 16½; Roasting, 15@16.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 72; Havemyer & Elders, 72; Silver Drips, 60; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11¼; prime, 11¼ good, 10¾; fully fair, 10½; Porto Rico Sugars, 10¾@11¼; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¼ @11¾.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 14; A Coffee, 13; "B," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow, 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1.40; Good, $1 10 Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 75cts. G. P. Fancy, $1.50; good, $1.25; fair, $1.10; Imperial Fancy, $1.40; good, $1.25; fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1.25; good, 80cts; fair, 60@70c. Souchong fancy, $1.25; good, 80c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 10c; prime, 9¾c; good, 9c.

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HAY—Continues scarce, and, in consequence, prices are still maintained; we are reported sales of prime baled, on wharf and truck, at $22@23. Wagon hay is selling all the way from $20 to $25, as to quality.

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GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat are only moderate, and, while there is little or no stock in the hands of dealers, the supply seems to be in excess of the demand, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations; millers are not disposed to put prices any lower, yet, at the same time, they are indifferent buyers, being anxious to work up their old stock—contracted for some time ago, when prices were considerably nigher than at present—before there is a decline in flour; they are also apprehensive that, in the event of any further decline in wheat, flour will of necessity have to follow. We continue to quote at $1.30@1.35 for red and $1.40@1.45 for white. Oats—some dealers report the market weak, while others are inclined to think that oats will be stock for some weeks to come, at present prices, though it is now generally admitted that the new crop will be much larger than was expected some weeks ago; we continue to quote prime white at 60, buying, and 63 selling—small lots, in store, 65 @66. Corn is steady but unchanged; 68@70 for mixed ear and shelled and 72 for prime yellow, that is for round lots. Rye, offerings light, and the same seems to be true of the demand, so far as we can learn, there are no buyers above $1, and but few even at that.

GROCERIES—The grocery market is steady with a fair business reported, particularly in sugars, which are held firmly at full prices; it is generally expected that there will be a sharp demand right along for sugars during the next two months, and a still further advance in prices is not improbable.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 19; Prime, 18; Good, 17; Fair, 16½; Roasting, 15@16.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 72; Havemyer & Elders, 72; Silver Drips, 60; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New

HOME NEWS.

At Union Park to-day.

Regular banking business done at the Iron City College, Penn and Sixth streets.

Wanted—A boy that can feed, or one who is willing to learn. Inquire at GAZETTE counting room.

Letters Retained for Postage.—Hanley, St. Louis, Mo., 12c.

McIntire A. W., New Haven, Conn., 3c.
McConegley Daniel, Washington, Pa., 1c.

The long anticipated game of base ball between the Athletics of Philadelphia and Enterprise of Allegheny, will be played at Union Park this afternoon at 2½ P. M. This will be the great match of the season, and we expect to see the grounds crowded.

Stock Sale.—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer, at his stock sales room, 106 Smithfield street:

Bank of Pittsburgh	$73 50
	73 25
Second National Bank	105 75
Monongahela Inclined Plane	55 00

James E. Burns & Co., corner of Sixth, (old St. Clair) and Penn streets, the popular druggists **has** just received an invoice of ten barrels of Saratoga Water—fresh from the celebrated Springs, which will be sold by the bottle or glass. It is not often that this wholesome drink can be had cool and fresh just when we want it, and in such quantities as we desire. We often feel like taking a drink of cold medicinal Spring Water, and we thank Burns for giving us the opportunity. Don't drink whisky or beer when you can get Saratoga or Soda Water for a penny from the FROST KING, at Burns', corner of Penn and Sixth streets, (late St. Clair.)

Small-Pox in the sixth Ward.

The citizens of the Sixth ward are much pleased with the action of Select Council in the matter of the proposed purchase of Walter's Hospital for a pest house. A public meeting is talked of to pass a vote of thanks for said action and more especially to protest against the use of the former Soldiers' Orphan House for the reception of patients having infectious diseases. It is said no less than six or seven persons have died there this season. It is also alleged that following the decease of each one the bed ticks were emptied upon the Bluff, thus still more endangering the lives of the citizens. It is to be hoped that the health of the ward will be better looked to hereafter by the Board of Health.

The Vacant Commissionership.

The following letter explains itself:

PITTSBURGH, July 8, 1871.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions and the Commissioners of Allegheny County:

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to request that you will not consider me an applicant for the vacancy in the office of County Commissioner which you are about to fill by appointment. Although a candidate for election to that office, I do not desire, and will not accept, the position from any other source than the suffrages of the majority of my fellow citizens.

If elected by the people, I will gratefully accept the office and honestly and faithfully discharge the duties thereof to the best of my judgment and ability.

The fact that my name has been suggested in connection with the appointment to be made is my excuse for writing this note.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully and truly yours, JAMES MCGUNNEGLE.

The McCabe Will.

The further hearing of the testimony in the McCabe will case was to have been resumed yesterday morning, but the parties not all being present the case was postponed till this morning.

Mr. McClung, on behalf of the executors, filed the following paper, signed by Annie McCabe, the only child of deceased. It will be seen that she withdraws her objection to the will, and asks that the will be recorded:

To Joseph H. Gray, Esq., Register of Allegheny County.

I hereby declare the *caveat* signed by me, and filed by you in the above case, was procured through misrepresentation, and I now desire to withdraw the same, and that the will offered (by McSwiggen and Barr) be admitted.

(Signed) ANNIE MCCABE.
Witness { M. T. Anderson.

Hard on the Hospitals.

A case came to light yesterday which reflects severely on the management of two of our city hospitals. It is asserted upon what seems to be good authority, that a young woman of respectability arrived in the city Monday morning on her way to join some relatives residing in East Liberty. Soon after her arrival she became ill, and finding she could proceed no further, applied for admission into Passavant Hospital. She lacked two dollars of the admission fee, and was told she could not enter. With great difficulty the unfortunate woman made her way to Mercy Hospital, where she met with the same treatment. From sheer exhaustion she sank down on the sidewalk where she was found by a poor woman who took her in and provided for her wants. A physician was summoned, but died soon after reaching her refuge the woman gave birth to a child. Her name is Mrs. Mattie Miller, from Neville station. She stated that she was married about a year and a half ago, but her husband deserted her some six months since, leaving her destitute. Since then she has supported herself by working out. Her father, she says, was at one time pastor of the South Common Methodist Church in Allegheny, and she is evidently a woman of considerable culture and refinement and apparently of perfect respectability.

Graff, Hagus & Co.

Pittsburgh is justly celebrated abroad for its' numerous and extensive workshops, and the great variety of its manufactories. We received a letter from a lady friend lately, who had recently moved from her old home in Michigan, and gone to the land of the prairie flowers, the rolling plains of Kansas. She was well pleased with everything in her new home, but spoke in the highest praise of her new Pittsburgh cooking stove, made by Graff, Hagus & Co., and sold by the hundreds, and reach every State throughout the West and South. The reputation they have made for their furnaces, stoves and hollow ware, has been the result of long experience in the business, and a thorough knowledge of the wants of all localities. We are not in one place, where bituminous coal is used, will not answer for a country where lignite wood is the only fuel to be had, neither will those sent to the latter place please the folks who are compelled to burn lignite wood, &c. Therefore it requires a perfect acquaintance with these matters to suit a person with a stove or range, and this knowledge is part of the business educa ion required. Messrs. Graff, Hagus & Co., at their extensive ware-rooms, Nos. 236 and 238 Liberty street, have displayed one of the largest and most elegant and complete set of samples of stoves, ranges, furnaces, grate fronts, fenders, &c., to be found in all the country anywhere. They are the sole proprietors in this city of the celebrated "Improved Star cooking range," the "Fiery Furnace," for heating dwellings, churches, offices, &c., the Columbia Cook Stove," the Boston double oven improved cooking range," and in addition manufacture other patterns of cooking and for house heating, for wood or coal fires. Give them a call at Nos. 206 and 238 Liberty street.

NEW ENGINE HOUSE.

Gen. Grant Fire Company—Their Proposed New Headquarters.

The proposals and plans for the erection of the new Engine House for the Gen. Grant Fire Company, Allegheny, will be presented for the approval of Councils at their meeting tomorrow night. The new house will be built on the old site on Madison avenue near Ohio street. It will be remembered that Councils some time since purchased an additional piece of ground adjoining, so that there is now sufficient territory for the erection of a commodious structure. The new building will be two stories and a half high, with the lower floor occupied as an engine room and in the rear the stable for the horses. The second floor will contain the reception room for the company, the bunk room, wash room, and in the rear the hay mow—all under one roof. It is designed to finish it in first-class style, and provide a staunch, comfortable house for the men—one in which they will take pride and which will be worthy of the city—an action that should have been passed some time since. The estimated expense is $6.0 0, but the bids have not yet been opened. If the plans are approved and the proposals accepted, the work will be commenced immediately and pushed forward to completion, so that the company, if possible, may enter at the close of the season.

A FRIGHTFUL AFFRAY.

Brutal Encounter Between Two Waiters at the Robinson House—They Cut Each Other with a Butcher Knife—Probably Fatal Injuries Received by One.

The Robinson House was at about 9 o'clock the scene of a most outrageous and desperate encounter, by which two colored men, waiters at the house, were seriously injured, one perhaps fatally. There are so many stories in circulation with regard to the affray that it is difficult to arrive at the correct statement of the affair, but from the informa tion we glean from all hands it appears that the parties, who in common with another waiter occupy a room, have not been on good terms for some time. On yesterday morning the cook at the Robinson House missed a butcher knife, which he ascertained had been seen in the room occupied by these parties, whose names are Heddy Cobbs, Henry Keys and Neile. The cook inquired of them concerning the jacket, when Cobbs admitted that he had seen it in the room but others denied seeing it. Keys told the cook that they all got their washing done at Mrs. Johnson's, and that Cobbs must get it. It is not known what took place between the cook and Cobbs after this; but Keys statement is that Cobbs said in the kitchen, before supper, "I can lick the d—n dirty s— of a b— that told the cook that Mrs. Johnson done my washing." Keys says that he then spoke up and said, "Cobbs, you can't lick me, and you know it."

From what we could learn at the Robinson House it seems that Cobbs, who is captain of the watch at supper, ordered Keys to get supper for a gentleman. He went and fetched a cup of tea but nothing else, and when asked why, said that the gentleman had ordered nothing more. He was then told to fetch some supper for the gentleman, which he refused to do unless it was ordered by the gentleman himself. After some further parley the matter blew over until after supper, about nine o'clock, when Keys was standing in the door. He then heard Cobbs say that he would not be quiet. The Committee in their plan proposed to have a lady teacher who could teach German three hours of the day and employ her under the time in the other schedule of studies.

Mr. Hamilton thought if they wanted to manage this German properly they should do so at once or abolish it altogether. The last term they had a German teacher, but the classes were not called up until the afternoon when the children were wearied and had to stay until four o'clock.

Judge Stowe explained that the teacher now employed was also a teacher in the University, and was therefore unable to come to the High School until the afternoon. It was proposed to do away with this difficulty.

Mr. Craig said under the Committee's plan, if there were enough classes, the teacher might be employed all the time. If there were not enough pupils to form classes to keep her busy all the time then she could be employed in other classes. The teacher whom they had selected, Miss Voigt, was a thorough German and English scholar, a graduate of a German classical school and as much at home in the English language as the best English teachers.

Mr. Harrison moved to lay the amendment for the establishment of a full Professorship of German on the table.

The yeas and nays were called, and the motion to lay on the table voted down by 8 yeas and 9 nays.

The question then recurred on the amendment. After some further discussion Mr. Hamilton withdrew his amendment and the report of the Committee was amended so as **make it read, "three precepteresses,"** instead of four, which left the question of German outside the report.

The report was then approved.

Mr. Hamilton now moved that a Professor of German be added to the Faculty of the High School.

Mr. Shaw moved that one of the preceptresses act in that capacity. Ruled out of order.

Mr. Nobbs suggested a verbal change from professor to teacher, which was accepted, and the motion of Mr. Hamilton adopted.

Mr. Shaw moved the election of Miss Voigt to the position.

The Chair suggested that would come up under the regular election of teachers.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

Mr. Hartman, from the Committee on Colored Schools, reported, recommending the election of D. W. Atwood as Principal of the schools. The recommendation was adopted.

Mr. Craig, from the Committee on Music, recommended the re-election of the old corps of teachers, which was approved.

Mr. Hartman, from the Committee on Mute School, recommended the election of Mr. and Miss Woodside as teachers of that school, which was approved.

THE HIGH SCHOOL AGAIN.

Mr. Harrison moved to go into an election for teachers of the High School. Carried.

Mr. Nobbs nominated Prof. Philotus Dean, as Professor of the High school.

The President by request read the list of teachers as recommended by the Committee on High School.

Mr. Craig moved to amend Mr. Nobbs motion and elect the list as recommended by the Committee.

Mr. Neckerman moved to amend by taking up the list *seriatim*. Lost.

Mr. Craig's motion was then carried.

Mr. Hartman thought such action would not stand in law as the law required a regular vote.

Mr. Nobbs thought it unfair to vote for all the teachers at once, as it gave those who voted on the ticket an advantage.

The last motion was then considered and the list taken up seriatim. All the teachers, as recommended by the committee and given above), were then elected without objection until the election of a German teacher was reached.

Mr. Hamilton moved to postpone this matter.

Mr. Craig moved that the title "Teacher of German" prefixed to Miss Voigt's name be stricken off and she be elected preceptress.

Subsequently this motion was withdrawn and the election of a German teacher postponed.

Miss Rutlegede and Miss Voigt were then elected preceptresses.

The teachers of drawing, as recommended by the committee, were elected.

Mr. Hartman moved that the High School Committee be authorized to advertise for teachers to fill the vacancies in the High School Faculty. Carried.

Mr. Shaw suggested that the advertisements be put in our town papers, at away off.

Mr. Hartman moved that a day be fixed by City Superintendent Luckey upon which the applicants would be examined. Carried.

Professor Luckey fixed the first Tuesday of August as the time.

Mr. Rankin, from the Peebles district, presented a request that they be allowed privilege, upon electing two male teachers, of dividing the salaries, so that each can receive an equal amount. Carried.

Mr. Craig moved that the Board go into an election for Janitor and Engineer of New High School—that he might take charge of it by the 1st of August.

The motion was amended authorizing the High School and Building Committees to elect Janitor and Engineer.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Nobbs called up the matter of fixing the salary for the German teacher.

Mr. Hamilton moved that the salary be fixed at $1,500.

Mr. Shaw amended, fixing it at $500.

Mr. Craig moved to fix it at $1,000

Finally after some discussion the matter was left with the High School Committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting, a proper salary for the time to be occupied.

The Secretary presented a number of bills and warrants for their payment, were ordered.

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Meeting Yesterday Afternoon—Magistrates Withholding Fines—Quarantine—Other Subject—Burials Without Permits—Undertakers and Others to be Prosecuted—Minor Matters.

The Board of Health held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Health Office on Fourth avenue. Members present: Messrs. McCandless, Hays, House, Fleming and Edwards. Dr. McCandless presided.

The reports of the Health Officers and Meat Inspector for the week ending July 8th were filed. These reports were published in the GAZETTE of Monday.

Mr. Lowenzweider, Esq., solicitor for the Board, having been asked for advice in regard to certain fines which had been withheld by the police for the month **was $212.50.** Afterward the report was amended so as to reduce the pay roll $27. Accepted and approved.

Mr. J. W. Patterson, Sr., the borough regulator, was present, and explained to Council the reasons for withholding the fines collected on Sarah street. Report accepted and referred to the Council as a Committee of the Whole, to meet this morning at 8 o'clock on Sarah street.

Mr. Gearing, Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, was present and suggested that an ordinance be passed to compel people to clean their gutters. He also made some other recommendations.

Mr. Wharton moved to rescind the action taken at a former meeting, in regard to the paving of Twenty-seventh street, as far as it relates to wooden pavement. Carried.

A number of bills were read and ordered to be paid.

The street expenditures for the last month were $2,946.97.

On motion, adjourned.

BIRMINGHAM AND ST. CLAIR BOROUGH.

The Birmingham Council, in connection with the St. Clair Borough Council, met in Hargrave's office. There were present of Birmingham Council, Messrs. Schwarm, Schneider, Ziefel, Duncan and Conway. From St. Clair Council, Messrs. Galvin, Bauldauff, Hartman and Spinneweber. They sat together and deliberated about the Manor street trouble, beginning at half-past nine o'clock without coming to any agreement, and the matter now stands the same as it did before the meeting.

ST. CLAIR BOROUGH VS. P. C. & V. R. R.

A large and influential citizens' meeting was held in St. Clair borough Monday evening, to take action on the alleged encroachments on the rights of property holders on Manor street by the Pittsburgh, Charleston & Virginia Railroad Company.

The meeting organized by calling Mr. Anthony Newmyer to the chair, and the appointment of Mr. Joseph Dimmick as Secretary.

The question was fully discussed in all its bearings, after which Messrs. J. M. Schaffer, Philip Lauer and Louis Knecht were, on motion, appointed a committee to act in conjunction with the Council Committee, who were instructed to use their best endeavors to protect the citizens in their legal rights.

The meeting adjourned until called together by the committee.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

QUARTER SESSIONS—JUDGE STOWE.

Thomas Kernan, sworn—Am foreman of the blast furnace of Graff, Bennett & Co.; after I came to work this morning, at about six o'clock, I went to the engine house; the engineer spoke to him; he said, "I killed her;" "killed whom?" said he; answered, "the old woman;" "oh," said I, "that's a mistake; you did not kill her;" "yes I did; come and see if I didn't;" and then we went to the house, and he opened the door and went in; I followed; I didn't see anything, and I asked, "where is the old woman?" he said, "up the bed;" he went up, and I followed him; at the head of the stairs I saw the body, and said, "I believe you have done it;" he said, "I have;" I saw a hammer hang for it; he said, where is Squire Stauffer?" I said, "you don't need the Squire; go down and tell Mary Ann;" Mary Ann is my son-in-law; he went and found him, and brought him to me; I told Jerry about the matter and then went and told the constable, Harry Myers, to come and arrest the man; he and I met Squire Stauffer together and he told the Squire I had better go with him; I told him when I came up the body was lying on the bed, with one leg hanging over the side; have been acquainted with the deceased for nine years I believe; I never knew of anything serious between deceased and her husband; they often came here together; but I always thought they got along quite childish until lately, when they had something about money matters; I have always been told that she took drinks; her husband has told me this; I'm pretty positive that he's quite right in his statement; I saw the way he has acted during the last two or three weeks, and the way he has talked; sometimes during the last two or three weeks he would come to me and ask me if I heard anything; I asked him what was the matter; he said, "about the old woman and about that money;" I told him no, and he said he thought I had heard all about it; I got an inkling of it; he has not always say when he came up, "Well, Paddy, I haven't heard anything yet;" if I did not say something he would go off; on Monday yesterday he wanted a permit to go to the Poor House—somebody had told him he could get one, and he had spoken of it before; I told him there was no need for him to go there, upon the ground that he was able to go to work; he insisted on having one; I spoke to some of his friends, and they said he did not need to go there; he bothered me so much that I spoke to Justice Stauffer about it, and was going to get him a permit this morning to get rid of him and get him to work out of his head; he told me this morning that it was because he did not get the permit yesterday that he had to do the deed; he did this morning; I asked him what he killed her with, and he said he did not know; he seemed to be out of his head; I saw no blood on the bed; he told me that he was in bed with her at all night, and did not know whether she slept or not; the children slept in the room with us all night, and this morning told some of them that she believed she would come in and take a sleep.

Mary Thomas, sworn—Saw Mrs. Barry at about five o'clock this morning; she said "Good morning;" I answered and asked her where she slept last night; she said she didn't sleep at all; she was coming toward her house and came to the door and went forward; I saw him coming past, away from the house; his hands were all over blood; he was only partly dressed, and was buttoning his pants. I did not say anything to Mr. Barry; I have lived here about six weeks; don't know whether Mrs. Barry drinks or not; I never saw her drink; he always seemed in his right mind until yesterday, when I saw him carrying his clothes away; had not been to bed; Mrs. Barry was with me, and said, "I don't know what I'll do, that old man is getting so crazy; he's crazy enough to kill me."

Annie Coferin, sworn—I saw Mrs. Barry at half-past four this morning; she was coming to the door; I bid her good morning; she turned in and shut her door; about six o'clock Mr. Barry came out and went over to Conner's; asked for his tobacco; he had his pants all open; he came in and dressed himself and went away, told me he was going to work; he had fresh blood; he was in his bare feet, and his shirt and pants were dropping off him; Mr. Barry whipped off his shirt, and I saw fresh blood on Mr. Coin's house; she lay in a faint half an hour, and the girls carrying water to her; he chided her once or twice in the evening in her own kitchen; she came out afterwards in a great fright and sat on the door; the marks of the blood are on her throat.

Dr. J. P. McCord, sworn—Am a physician and physician for the county; by the gentleman this morning to come and see Mrs. Barry; the gentleman said he thought she was dead; I went to the house and found her dead; supposed that she had been dead, perhaps an hour; found on examination a fracture of the skull, the fracture being five inches long, and an inch and a half or three quarters wide; found the molar bone was entirely broken in; the temporal bone was crushed in, almost its entire extent; the inferior maxillary bone was separated entirely from the other, and the jaw hanging loose; the external ear was also lacerated and contused; one wound was at the junctures of the temporal with the parietal and occipital bones; another about an inch above this; these two were done with the edge of the ax; the others were produced by a blunt instrument; I saw no blood from all these wounds except the one on the ear and the two made with the edge of the ax; the wounds on the head were on the left side when struck, and the wounds were on the right side; any of the wounds except the two made with the edge of the ax could have killed her; for three years past I have been attending the family; he said to me this morning: "I guess you can do anything with the old woman to-day; I killed her;" asked him what he did that for, and he said he was not have done it if we had sent him to the Poor House yesterday.

THE CORONER'S VERDICT.

The jury returned the following verdict: That the said Catharine Barry came to her death on the morning of July 11th, 1871, in the borough of Birmingham, by being feloniously inflicted with a hatchet by her husband, Patrick Barry.

The deceased was about sixty years of age, but had the appearance of being considerably younger. They have a family of children, some of them grown up. One daughter is married.

COMMITTED FOR MURDER.

Officer Charles Davis made an information before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh, charging Patrick Barry with murder. Officers Corbett and Wm. Corbett took the accused in custody and brought him before the magistrate, who committed him to jail for trial.

THE PROBABLE CAUSE.

It is supposed, from all that can be ascertained with regard to the cause that prompted the murderer to strike the fatal blow, that the murder was done in consequence of a difficulty relative to money matters. According to one statement Patrick Barry, the murderer, and Catharine Barry, the victim, have resided happily together for many years past, but lately and it was only about three years ago that any serious difficulty occurred between them. About that period it is said that Mrs. Barry became aware of the fact that his wife had saved up some six hundred dollars, and he desired to get to tell him where this money was deposited or how invested. The woman declined to give him the desired information and from that time forward there has been frequent and bitter. The two daughters of the unhappy couple, who are both married, in a comfortable manner, have often been endeavored to prevail on their mother to separate from their father, and take up her home with them, but she abominably unable to provide for her. This she persistently refused to do, alleging as her reasonthat, knowing the peculiar nature of her husband, she feared that he would destroy himself, and she felt it her duty to stay with him.

Another statement is that Barry had saved up a considerable sum of money, and that his wife obtained possession of it. Some of the money was with all the family to her brother in the West. This affair preyed greatly on the old man's mind, and some think he unsettled his reason. It is often the case between the pair, and since then Barry has talked almost constantly about it. It is stated that the deceased was somewhat given to drink.

THE PRISONER.

Barry was born in the County Kerry, Ireland. He was married to his present wife before he left Ireland, which was over thirty years ago, he came to this country, and some time afterward his wife's brother provided her with money to bring her over. He has two daughters living in this city, one married to Thos. Conner, who has a brother living in this city, whose name is Ted Connor. Mrs. Barry's maiden name was Catharine Connor. The prisoner has been working in the blast furnaces occasionally, and was in very poor circumstances.

Such is the brief story of one of the most cold-blooded, cowardly murders that has ever been perpetrated in this community.

Once Again.

We advise our readers to go early in the day so that they may have some degree of comfort in selecting their goods, and not run the risk of having to make two or three visits before getting what they want, as some have done, on account of the immense crowds that throng the store. Of course we are understood to refer to that great sale of dry goods at McKEE, MURPHY & CO.'S,
59 Market street.

The great game this afternoon.

BRAINED WITH A HATCHET.

Terrible Tragedy on the South Side—A Man Kills His Wife by Smashing Her Skull with a Hatchet—The Victim in Bed and Asleep When the Murder was Perpetrated—Confession of the Murderer—He is Committed for Trial—Coroner's Inquest, &c.

It is not often that the reporter is called upon to record a murder whose every detail is so replete with those elements of horror that make the hearts of all humanity sick, as the one which occurred in the Borough of Monongahela at an early hour yesterday morning. The horrible story of blood—of unmitigated murder—the brutal killing of a wife while calmly sleeping in her bed—a wife bereft of life by a fiend in the shape of man—the murderer one whom she called husband—the story, we say, is so full of horror that the bold[ness] of such occurrences should be a matter of thankfulness to all men whose hearts possess the slightest spark of humanity. None who have ever witnessed such a scene as that of the South-Side tragedy, with the ghastly, frightful corpse of a once fair woman, lying upon the bed in which she met her death—with the brain-bespattered walls, with the pools of blood upon the floor, and upon the bedclothes, blood everywhere in that room of death—none who have ever beheld such a sight would wish to look upon it's like again.

The circumstances of the bloody deed are as follows: Patrick Barry, a man aged about fifty-eight years, resided in a house in "Clinton row," Monongahela borough, yesterday morning between the hours of four and five o'clock, he quietly arose from the bed in which his wife lay sleeping, and taking a hatchet which lay in one corner of the room approached the bedside, and with all the weapon dealt the sleeping woman a blow on the forehead, following up his murderous assault with one blow, until he had completely crushed the skull of his victim, scattering brains and blood in every direction in the room. The two daughters of the unhappy couple, who are both married, in a comfortable manner, have often been endeavored to prevail on their mother to separate from their father, and take up her home with them, but she abominably unable to provide for her. This she persistently refused to do, alleging as her reason that, knowing the peculiar nature of her husband, she feared that he would destroy himself, and she felt it her duty to stay with him.

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59 Market street.

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EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of Allegheny Board of School Controllers Last Night—Reports of Committees and Transaction of Business.

The Allegheny Board of School Controllers held their regular monthly meeting in the Common Council Chamber last evening at eight o'clock. The meeting was called to order by the President, Rev. Joseph King, after which prayer was offered by Rev. M. B. Sloan. The roll was then called by the Secretary, nearly all the members answering to their names. After calling of the roll, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

REPORTS OF VISITING COMMITTEES

were next in order. Reports were read from all the wards and the colored school. An informal report was also given from the Mute School. The reports showed the schools to have been uniformly prosperous during the past month, with the exception of a few cases in which the attendance was smaller through fear of the small pox than it otherwise would have been. The election of teachers was also reported in each ward except the Third, and the elections confirmed in each case.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

The committee on Text Books made their report. Their adoption of text books for the coming year was based on the following two decisions from the State Department of Common Schools.

The first was in answer to questions of H. J. Gourley, Esq., and was as follows:

H. J GOURLEY, Esq.,—*Dear Sir*:—The State Superintendent directs me to say in reply to your letter that the law relating to School books passed last session has reference only to those books adopted for the time they must remain three years. When books have been in use three years or more a readoption is good for a year only.

HENRY HOUCK.

Deputy Superintendent of Pennsylvania Common Schools.

The other decision was in answer to questions of D. Dennison Esq., and was as follows:

D. DENNISON Esq.,—*Dear Sir*:—I will answer your questions in the order mentioned:

1st—The readoption of text books now in use does not compel Boards of Directors or Controllers to continue their use three years. The recent law on the subject of text books has reference only to the change of books and a readoption is not a change.

2nd—Boards of Directors or Controllers can change books in use at the date of the passage of the recent text book law, at any time, but only one change can be made in every three years.

3rd—The text book law is not retrospective, and could not be so in the very nature of the case. It simply provides that when text books are changed they cannot be again changed within the space of three years.

Yours truly,

J. P. WICKERSHAM,
Superintendent Common Schools.

The Committee reported that they had adopted the books in use during the past year with the following exceptions:

"Primer" to "Composition," dropped from the list.

"Cooley's Natural Philosophy," substituted in place of "Well's Natural Philosophy."

"Winslow's Mental Philosophy," dropped from the list.

The report was adopted.

The Finance Committee asked authority from the Board to transfer from the City Treasurer such moneys received by the Mayor in cases of fines for drunkenness, and handed over by such Mayor to the Controllers, as may be sufficient to pay the first demonstration of any kind on the Sabbath.

A LETTER from Cape May tells of a champion fat man who is there, the daughter of a well known Pittsburgh iron merchant. She make ten-strikes, cicked hats, &c., with perfect ease, and fell in love with the fat man. Which is the peculiar. Who is she, pray?

A GERMAN emigrant girl on her way to the west arriving in the city on last Saturday, stopped over Sunday at the Bavarian hotel, opposite the Union depot, kept by Messrs. Lower & Schmidt, and unceremoniously proceeded on her way, and on Tuesday Mr. Schnable received a telegram from Ft. Wayne stating that the girl had left behind her a pillow of the bed in which she slept at the hotel. Mr. Schnable calling upon the proprietors, was presented with the pageon containing the money, which had been found by one of the chamber-maids and promptly handed over to her by the proprietors.

THE well known contractor and former Street Commissioner, Mr. John Flinn, met with a serious accident on Monday night last. While driving out on the Penn road Mr. James Irwin he was returning from East Liberty in a buggy when one of the axles broke and he was thrown out. Mr. Irwin was close to the ground, but escaping serious injury. Mr. Flinn, however, who was driving, attempted to stop the horse, which became frightened, by retaining his seat and the reins. The buggy coming in contact with a telegraph pole was demolished—but the dashboard and knocked insensible, receiving a frightful cut on the back part of the head. He was called for aid and the sufferer was removed to the house of Dr. Sheridan where he was attended to. Mr. Flinn is getting on well, but lying in a critical condition at his home in Locust street.

Athletics vs. Enterprise.

Good News.—It will no doubt be good news for those who seek pleasure by driving out to know that the Belvidere Hotel on the Butler Plank Road, south of Pittsburgh were offering increased salaries and other inducements to the teachers of Allegheny to attend their house. Read the card and recommending the increase of teachers salaries with the exception of the Principals.

On motion adjourned.

MANCHESTER PASSENGER RAILWAY.

Proposed Change—New Stables—Double Track on Rebecca Street—The "Lower house" to be the Through Line.

Commodore Kountz, President of the Manchester Passenger Railway, is just now engaged in making some important alterations on his line. Recently the company purchased the property at the foot of Ohio avenue, formerly occupied by Messrs. Hall & Speer as a plow manufactory, for which they paid a sum of nearly approximating $20,000. They propose to remodel this building and change it into the main stables of the road—the present stables being at the outer end of the line. When this change is made the cars on the upper or Western avenue road will run through to the city, and on Rebecca street line of cars, only, go through to the present terminus of the road. This will relieve Rebecca street line, and through route, and to accommodate the prospective increased travel that way it is proposed to lay a third track along that route from Federal street to the stables. Already the iron for the second track is being delivered along the line, and the work will be completed as soon as possible.

This change, it is thought, will be equally as advantageous to the through passengers as the present arrangement, while it will be a great saving in the wear and tear on the horses, as heavy loads up the steep grade on Federal street will thus in a great measure be avoided. The Commodore is full of enterprise and Athletic base ball clubs.

Another change is that in the connection between the main, and since then Barry has with the Second Ward line. The cars will be run direct to the Point, instead of turning around at the Diamond, as heretofore.

Corea.

The Corea, where Commodore Rogers has just been giving the people a much needed lesson, is one of the least known countries on the globe, when we consider its geographical extent and its teeming population. It is in form a peninsula, running near north and south, six hundred miles in length, with an average breadth of one hundred and sixty miles, diversified in surface and in climate. The number of inhabitants is estimated at from five to seven millions. The prevailing religion is Buddhism. The government is despotic, with the temporal and spiritual authority united in the King, who pays tribute both to China and Japan. Subordinate rulers hold sway over the eight provinces into which the country is divided. The Coreans have an army of six hundred and forty thousand men, and a navy of two hundred vessels. The larger part of the population is engaged in agricultural or pastoral pursuits. The soil produces cotton, wheat, rice, tobacco, hemp, ginseng and millet, while the orange, citron, pear, peach and wild grape are common. The inhabitants are superior in physical strength and stature to both the Chinese and the Japanese, but are said to be inferior to either in mental capacity, and they are greatly addicted to strong drink, which they manufacture from rice. They have no written language, but generally use the Chinese character. The mineral deposits of the country, which are rich and varied, embracing gold, silver, iron, copper, coal and rock salt. Among the native animals is a remarkable breed of dwarf horses not exceeding three feet in height, and in the northern part of the peninsula, which during the winter is locked in ice, there are many kinds of wild animals whose furs are an important article of tribute. The capital of the kingdom, the King-ki-tao, is situated in the interior, on the Kiang river, almost exactly in the latitude of San Francisco and Richmond, Virginia. While the Chinese interfere very little with the affairs of Corea, nothing can be done, even in the internal administration of the kingdom, without the consent of the Emperor of China, to whom an ambassador is sent with tribute money four times a year. The two people know less of each other even than we know of both, little as this may be; for no Chinaman is permitted to set foot on the Corean peninsula, and no Corean, except the Ambassador to Pekin and his suite, is ever permitted to leave his country. The tribute paid to Japan is always acknowledged by costly presents of gold and silver articles, teas, fans, and ivory work. It is likely that the intercourse, friendly or hostile, that Commodore Rodgers will have with the Coreans, will be confined to the archipelago or group of islands in the Yellow Sea, between the 33d and 36th parallels of latitude.

RANKIN'S BLACKBERRY

Consists of the Tonic and Astringent properties of Blackberry Root and Fruit combined with choice aromatics. It is confidently recommended for Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and the various affections of the bowels. Prepared by

A. J. RANKIN, Apothecary,
43 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

DIED.

CONNOLLY—On Monday evening, July 10th, 1871, CHARLES C. CONNOLLY, aged twenty-four years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 101 Washington street, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING at 9 o'clock. Religious services will be held at St. Peter's Church, from whence the funeral will proceed to St. Mary's Cemetery. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

BALDWIN—At Osborn, July 10th, MARY WOOLDRIDGE, wife of J. H. Baldwin, Esq.

Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) July 12th, at 11 o'clock A. M. Friends are invited to attend.

LYNCH—On Tuesday afternoon, July 11th, 1871, KATHERINE KERFOOT, infant son of H. J. and Mary A. Lynch.

Funeral on THURSDAY MORNING, July 13, at 10 o'clock, from St. John's Episcopal Church, Lawrenceville. Carriages will leave Reed Patterson's Livery Stables, at 8½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

STRASSER—On Tuesday morning, July 11th, at half past two o'clock, MARIA JANE, daughter of Joseph and Maria Strasser, aged ten months and eleven days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 185 Washington avenue, Allegheny City, THIS MORNING, July 12th, at ten o'clock.

Great Western Gun Works.

RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS,

Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Bullets, Game Bags Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Gun Material and Sporting Goods of every description at very low prices. I deal exclusively in Fire Arms and Gun Material, and have the only full assortment in the city, and sell at lower prices than can be had anywhere in the country. Call and see or send for a price list before purchasing elsewhere. Fire Arms neatly and promptly repaired. Guns for hire. Lents for sale. Army Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers bought or traded for. J. H. JOHNSTON,
Great Western Gun Works,
Ja 3 80 179 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa

POLICE NOTES

Brief Mention of Criminal Items.

David Coffey made threats of a character that would go to show that the life of George W. Payne was in jeopardy. The case in question came before Alderman Logan this morning, and the usual information before Alderman Logan charging Coffey with surety of the peace. A warrant for his arrest was issued.

Peter Golden sued Bridget Cunningham for assault, alleging that she threw a pitcher at him. She left the city before the arrival of the officer and as Bridget was a poor widow with a small child to care for, the kind-hearted magistrate was moved to pity and dismissed the case with an admonition to Bridget to be careful in the future.

At the office of Alderman Thomas, Thomas Conley had three charges to prefer against Mrs. Griffith, Catharine Gallagher, William Shafer and Sarah Shafer. The first allegation sets forth that the parties mentioned did on the fifth of July beat and kick him most unmercifully, wherefore the appellant prays that a warrant may be issued for their arrest on a charge of aggravated assault and battery. The second charge is surety of peace, upon the ground that they threatened to murder him with axe when struck, and the wounds were on the right side; any of the wounds except two in the hands would have killed her; for three years past I have been attending the family," he said to me this morning: "I guess you can do anything with the old woman to-day; I killed her;" asked him what he did that for, and he said he would not have done it if we had sent him to the Poor House yesterday.

THE CORONER'S VERDICT.

The jury returned the following verdict: That the said Catharine Barry came to her death on the morning of July 11th, 1871, in the borough of Birmingham, by being feloniously inflicted with a hatchet by her husband, Patrick Barry.

The deceased was about sixty years of age, but had the appearance of being considerably younger. They have a family of children, some of them grown up. One daughter is married.

COMMITTED FOR MURDER.

Officer Charles Davis made an information before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh, charging Patrick Barry with murder. Officers Corbett and Wm. Corbett took the accused in custody and brought him before the magistrate, who committed him to jail for trial.

THE PROBABLE CAUSE.

It is supposed, from all that can be ascertained with regard to the cause that prompted the murderer to strike the fatal blow, that the murder was done in consequence of a difficulty relative to money matters. According to one statement Patrick Barry, the murderer, and Catharine Barry, the victim, have resided happily together for many years past, but lately and it was only about three years ago that any serious difficulty occurred between them. About that period it is said that Mrs. Barry became aware of the fact that his wife had saved up some six hundred dollars, and he desired to get to tell him where this money was deposited or how invested. The woman declined to give him the desired information and from that time forward there has been frequent